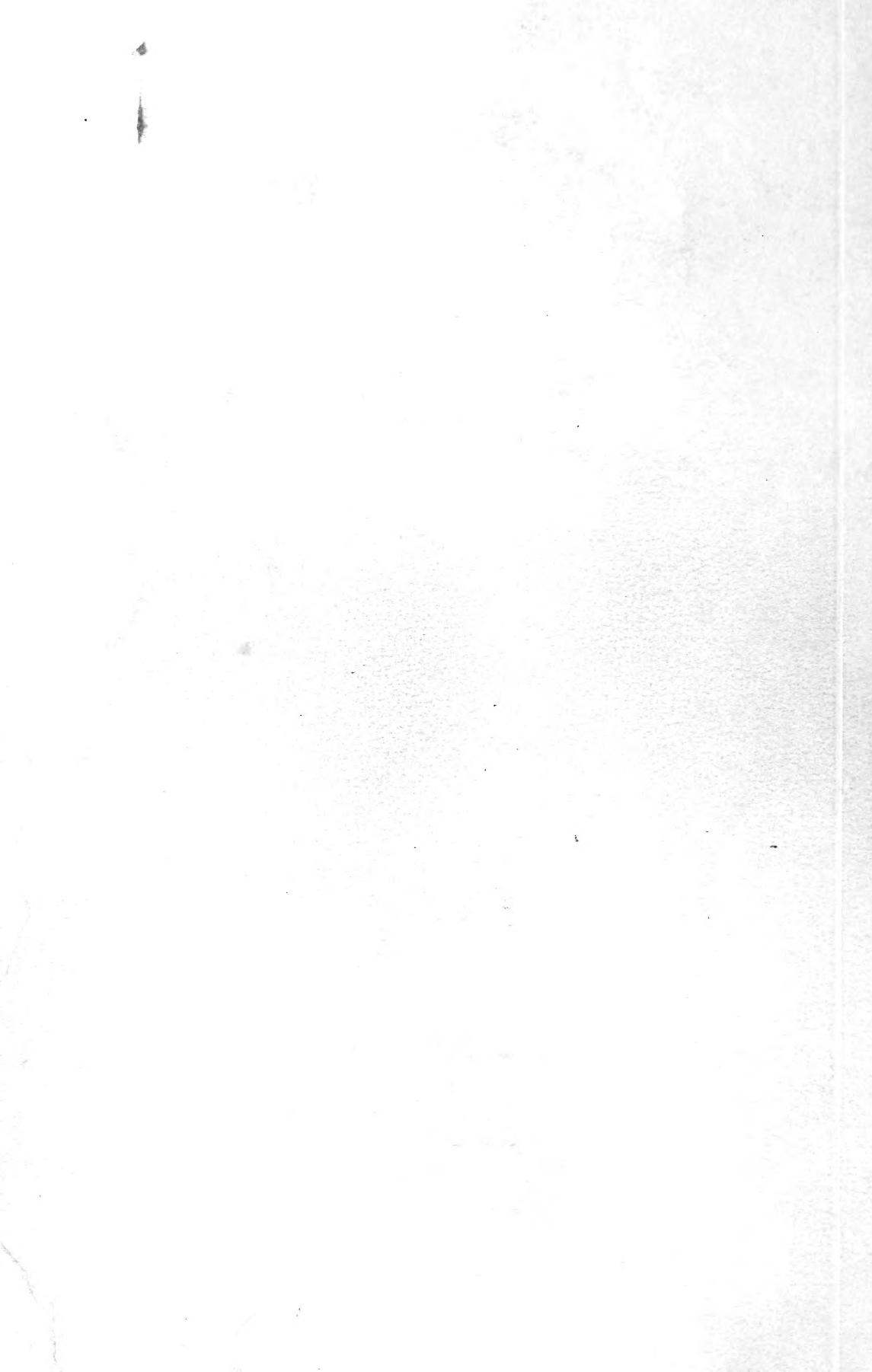


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LANDSCAPE
GARDENERS



NURSERYMEN

Twentieth Anniversary Edition

The
Howard-Hickory Co.
HICKORY, N. C.

THE HOWARD-HICKORY COMPANY

Landscape Gardeners and Nurserymen
HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA

PRESENTING:

Howard-Hickory's TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY Catalog of High Grade Ornamental Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Garden Flowers, Fruit Trees, and Berry Plants.

Everybody prefers to transact business with those with whom they are acquainted; so, we want to take just a little of your time on this page to tell you something about ourselves:

Located in Catawba County, North Carolina, at the foot of the great Blue Ridge Mountains, we are fortunate in being able to grow here a variety of trees and plants well adapted to a wide range of varying territory, from the towering mountains to the rolling sea. Our soil conditions are most favorable, as we have here on our 140-acre farm types of soil ranging from the lightest sandy loams to the heaviest clays.

No matter how well an organization is blessed with natural resources it can succeed only in proportion to its manpower. Our personnel is made up of men well-endowed to carry on in their particular field. Several have been with the company continuously since its birth, and they are men that had many years' experience in the nursery row prior to that time. Younger men, trained in some of the leading horticultural schools of the country, make a happy combination of the new and the old, combining young ideas with years of experience to make better plants and to use them more effectively.

When you entrust to us the beautification of your home-grounds or the furnishing of your orchard you know that, with the exception of a few items, you secure plants and trees handled by one organization from start to finish.

The life of a new plant begins in our greenhouse, propagating or seed beds, is later transplanted to the fields where it is carefully grown by best modern methods until you want it, then dug by experts, carried to you in most cases by our trucks and delivered directly to you by our representatives.

In addition to offering you plants grown the very best we know how, we offer you the services of our landscape department to help in the selection of plants best suited to your particular needs. This service, though free, is often worth more than the plants purchased, because the right tree or evergreen planted in the wrong place becomes a wrong tree or plant and is worthless. Please feel free to call on us for advice and help. We don't pretend to know it all, but such as we do know is at your disposal.

There are some items listed in this catalog which we may not have at the time we receive your order. The Price List enclosed carries sizes and prices of currently available stock. We have omitted sizes and prices from this catalog to avoid confusion; sizes change every day, but a Nandina is a Nandina forever, and we hope you will keep this book as a ready reference for many years.

The order blank in the back of the catalog is for your convenience. Please give us all the information asked for so that we may handle your order just as you wish. We have tried to give you as much information here as possible; if there is any question in your mind, please do not hesitate to ask us. But may we suggest that you let us have your order promptly; we want to reserve the stock for you, so you may get just what you want.

Sincerely,

THE MANAGEMENT.

Please Read Carefully

Terms and Conditions:—Cash with order or on delivery. Prices are F. O. B. Hickory, N. C., unless delivery is to be made on our regular nearby routes and in special cases of large orders or club orders sufficient to allow free truck delivery to be arranged to distant points. A reasonable extra charge is made for planting ornamentals. Fruit trees are not planted. Crating, where necessary, may be charged extra.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee our plants to be true to labeled name, and agree to re-supply free f. o. b. nursery any that may prove to be otherwise, if we are notified as soon as this can be determined. In no case shall our liability be greater than the original purchase price.

PRICES:—See accompanying price list for top quality at popular low prices.

LIFE OF PLANTS: Any plants sold at retail prices and planted in the ground by the customer according to our directions which die from causes other than abuse or neglect the first season (when reported to us within one year from the date of planting) will be re-supplied once at one-half purchase price or credited on new selection, f. o. b. nursery, provided the original account is paid promptly. If we or our agents are employed to do the planting of ornamentals, and any fail to start growth, such re-supplying will be done free of charge, f. o. b. nursery, provided the original account is paid promptly. If they start growth and later die, the half-price will be charged.

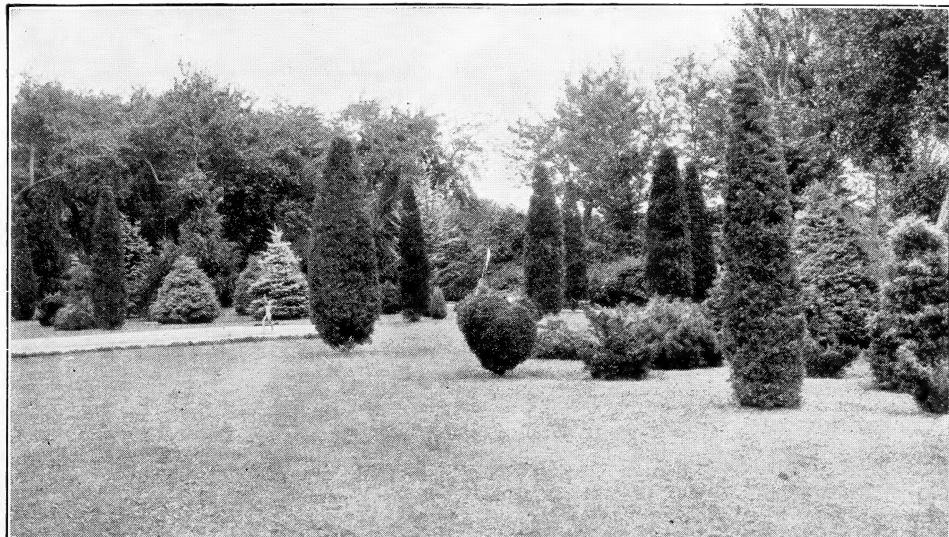
There is no guarantee as to growth of bulbs.



A Portion of our 140-acre Nursery

HOWARD-HICKORY EVERGREENS

Have a Reputation for Being Unexcelled in Form, Color, Denseness, and Vigor. Get the Best—It Costs No More, Often Less.



A Group Planting of Evergreens

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

or Cone-Bearing Sorts, Commonly Called The Cedar Type Evergreens

Arborvitae, American

or Occidental Group (*Thuja occidentalis*)

These have long been the stand-by of landscape gardeners. With their rich dark green color, hardiness against cold, and their many forms, they are very valuable. They prefer a cool, moist location. The foliage is in somewhat flat fronds placed rather horizontally.

American (*T. occidentalis*). This is the "daddy" species from which many variations have sprung. It is still as good as most of the newer evergreens. The form is that of a broad pyramid with pointed top. The cold of winter causes its coat to brown some, but in spring it is bright green with its new growth, gradually changing to rich dark green as the season advances. Its single central stem holds it together. Valuable for foundation, screen, background, and hedge planting. Howard-Hickory specimens are beauties. A good picture on page 7.

Globe (*T. occ. globosa*). The nearest in form to a perfect globe of any evergreen, and therefore very pretty and useful. Dark green, dense, and dwarf. Bronze winter color. Illustrated on page 7.

Pyramidal (*T. occ. pyramidalis*). This is the beautiful columnar evergreen so much admired. Dark green foliage, a good grower. Useful in all sorts of plantings; especially for formal clipped hedges. Splendid for accent planting. Illustrated on page 4.

Arborvitae, Oriental

The Oriental or Chinese Group
(*Thuja Orientalis*) or (Biota)

These evergreens are suited particularly well to the hot southern climate, and should be used in preference to perhaps any other in the hottest location in which you must put a "cedar." They will thrive in any soil that is fairly well drained and provided with sufficient moisture.

These arborvitae do not winter brown like some do, but hold their bright green color well. They are especially suited for foundation and formal plantings. The foliage is in flat vertically placed fronds.

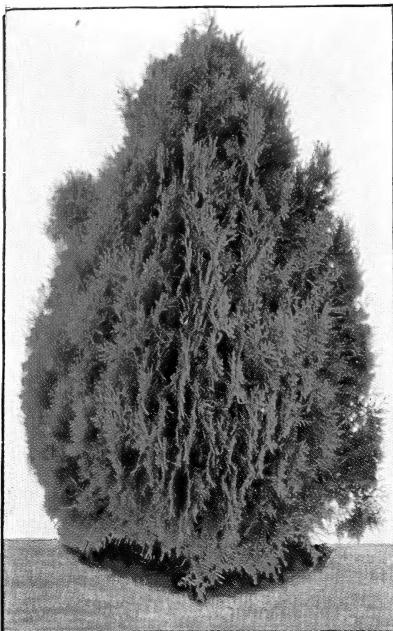
Baker's Golden (*T. o. pyramidalis bakeri*). A compact, rather slim-growing variety, and one of the finest for foundation and formal planting. Its bright green gives life to any landscape in winter.

Berkman's Golden (*T. o. aurea nana*). Very dwarf, slow growing, foliage bright golden, with good winter color. Requires very little pruning to maintain its formal compact shape, which is illustrated on page 4. This little evergreen is the one that is so much in demand for use in cemetery lots. It is a beauty in form and texture.

Berkman's Golden Globe (*T. o. aurea nana globosa*). This evergreen is an offspring of Berkman's Golden, and is like it in every respect except that the child is slower in growth and nearly globe shaped in form.

Blue-Green (*T. o. semi-glaucia*). A very dense, fast growing broadly pyramidal variety with steel blue foliage in winter, bluish green in summer.

NO COMPLETE landscape design can be successfully carried out using only one or two types of plants. Many shapes, sizes, colors, and periods of maximum attractiveness are necessary to complete the composite picture. Consequently we offer here coniferous and broad-leaf evergreens, shade and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, perennials, bulbs, fruit trees and plants; all types necessary to make of your home-grounds a place of beauty and usefulness.



Berckman's Golden Arborvitae

ARBORVITAE—Continued

Bonita. Dwarf, slow grower, almost round with slight point at top. A very choice green variety, useful for formal planting. Its green color in winter makes Bonita outstanding among the globes and near-globes.

Chinese (*Thuja orientalis*). Tall, open growth very rapid. Light green foliage the year round.

Compacta (*T.o. compacta*). A compact green broad growing variety, usually having or being sheared to a round rather than pointed top. It is very handsome.

Daly Nana (*T.o. daly nana*). A dwarf, green compact grower, broad with somewhat rounded top. Eventually gets good sized, but valuable because of its slow growth.

Excelsa (*T.o. excelsa*). A deep green somewhat dwarf variety of beautiful form and compact growth making a rather broad cone.

Golden Spire (*T.o. aurea conspicua*). A tall, compact grower, very golden and beautiful, making a "Golden Spire" in the landscape.

Texas Blue (*T.o. Texana glauca*). Fine blue-green foliage. Steel-blue in winter. Pyramidal form.

Cedar and Other Lawn Specimen Trees

Cryptomeria, Japanese (*C. japonica*). A very picturesque and striking tree with foliage unlike any other evergreen. Strong main trunk, very rapid growth.

Cypress, Bald. See Shade Trees.

Deodara (*Cedrus deodara*) "The Tree God of the Himalayas." Beautiful gracefully drooping branches of blue-green foliage from the main trunk. The finest and most popular lawn specimen in the South, also excellent for massing and screening. It is a very rapid grower and will attain an ultimate height of 60 to 70 feet. The good illustration on page 5 fails to do it justice.

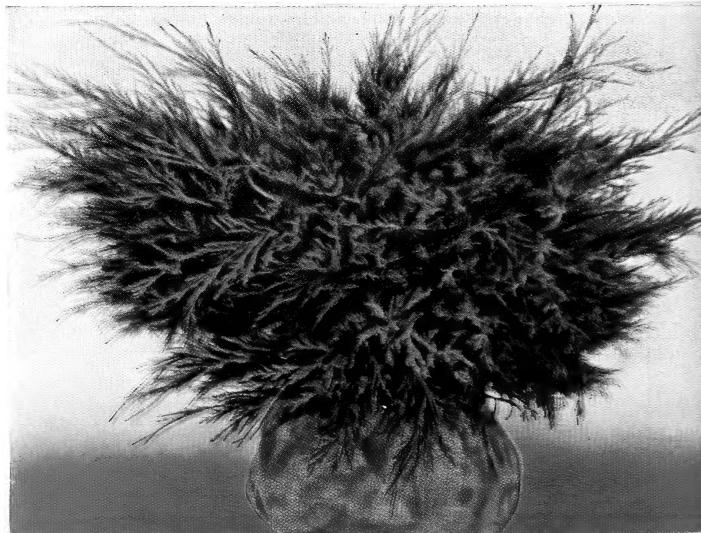
Fir, Chinese (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*). A beautiful specimen tree growing very tall, 50 feet or more, and rapidly. The foliage consists of large, wide, flat, very sharp pointed needles set close together on the branches and twigs.

Hemlock, Canadian (*Tsuga canadensis*). This is one of the most beautiful of the evergreen trees native to the Carolina and Virginia mountains, and one of the most graceful and useful of the conifers. It is valuable for specimen, accent, mass, and hedge purposes. Illustrated on page 6.

Spruce, Norway (*Picea excelsa*). The well-known graceful, dark green Norway Spruce growing to a height of 50 feet or more in the South, is a fine specimen plant and also good for background, screen or other mass planting. Illustrated on page 7.

Spruce, Koster Blue (*Picea pungens Kosteri*). The genuine grafted variety that stays blue the year round.

We have Landscape Architects who can serve you in designing your home grounds, or your school, church, cemetery or other public property. Whether the job be little or big, we will appreciate a chance to be of service.



Pyramidal Arborvitae

Pfitzer's Juniper

Cypress, Japanese

The So-called "Retinospora" Group

The correct name of this genus is *Chamaecyparis*.

This group is widely used on account of the gracefulness and beauty of foliage of its members. It will thrive in any fertile, not too hot soil, and responds to clipping readily.

Cripp's Golden (*C. obtusa crippsi*). With very showy golden foliage throughout the entire year, this variety is quite outstanding. It will make a large graceful pyramid if given long enough, but can be kept trimmed into small round plants if desired.

Hinoki Cypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*). A deep green tree of somewhat open growth with single stem and frond-like foliage. Can be kept trimmed or allowed to grow into large specimen.

Hinoki, Compact (*C. obtusa compacta*). This is a slow compact growing type, often called the "Football Cypress" because the form resembles in some degree that of a football, but it is more desirable when trimmed more round on top and made to fill out full at the ground. It is of good texture, dark color; useful for foundation or formal planting.

Hinoki, Dwarf (*C. obtusa nana*). The very dwarf variety with interesting gnarled looking foliage, dark green. Excellent for Rock Gardens.

Plume (*C. pisifera pluma*). This is the most popular one of the cypresses, and one of the most used evergreens. Very graceful, plume-like fronds of green foliage. It is a large grower but should be kept in bounds and made to retain its youthful beauty by shearing at regular intervals. Because it needs shearing it is not good for lawn specimens.

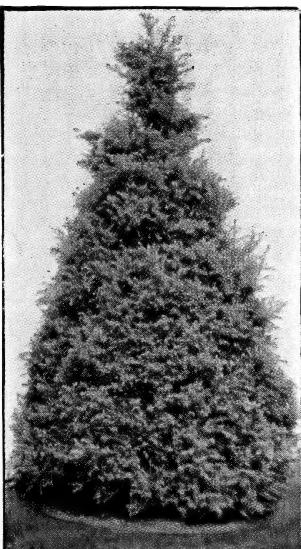
Plume, Golden (*C.p. plumosa aurea*). Gold-tipped form of the Plume. Same plant, except in color. Illustrated at right.

Sawara (*C. pisifera*). Similar to the Plume, a large growing tree fine for screens and backgrounds, as well as for foundations. Although the foliage is not as soft and fine in texture as that of the Plume, the Sawara is a better plant when its juvenile days are over and the years creep upon it.

Sawara, Golden (*C.p. aurea*). Gold-Tipped variety of the Sawara.

Silver, or Moss (*C.p. squarrosa veitchii*). The striking silver tint and lovely fine texture of this evergreen make it almost a universal favorite. It is soft and "fluffy," a delight to the touch and to the eye. It is irregular and finally becomes open if not sheared at least occasionally. Regular shearing makes it a nonpareil specimen for foundation and formal work. See illustration below.

Thread Branched Cypress (*C.p. filifera*). A broadly pyramidal slow growing variety with foliage in gracefully drooping threads. This one will stay in good condition and grow not too large without shearing for years, but its beauty is enhanced and its eventual large size is retarded by light shearings.



Silver (Moss) Cypress



Golden Plume Cypress



Deodara Cedar

PROPER PLANNING IS IMPERATIVE

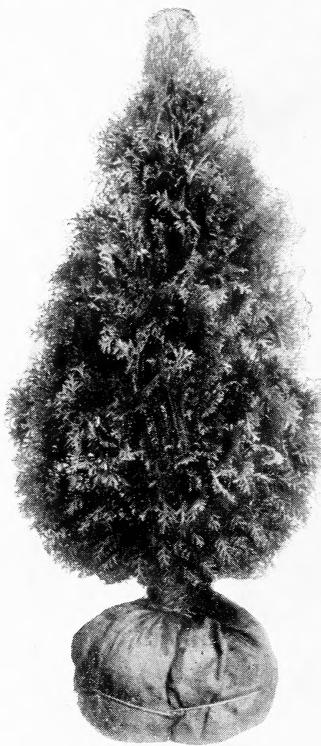
Have us to design the entire layout of your grounds. Our distinctive natural color plans or blueprints showing the results of careful study and planning to get the most beauty and utility your space can afford are absolutely free of additional cost if you have us furnish the plants for the execution of the job. Call on us. No obligation is incurred in having one of our landscape designers talk the proposition over with you.

Cypress, True

Arizona (*Cupressus arizonica*). Tall somewhat columnar grower with bluish green foliage, growing very rapidly. It is popular in the sandy hot sections, but difficult to transplant.

Italian (*C. sempervirens stricta*). This is the famous tall slender evergreen of the classic Italian Gardens. It is a fast grower, makes a needle like spire.

Lawson's (*C. lawsoniana*). A beautiful evergreen with bluish-green foliage in flat fronds. Responds to shearing, and therefore useful for foundation planting. Somewhat difficult to transplant and "temperamental" as to its growing conditions.



Digging
and
packing
are just as
important
as expert
growing;
note the
large firm ball
of earth
on the plant
at the left.

Junipers—Upright

These are especially adapted to the southern climate, although they are also hardy against cold, and may be planted in any exposure. They respond to clipping readily and may be kept in bounds and in excellent form thereby.

The foliage is of small needles, some of which are sharp pointed, similar to that of Native Red Cedar which is a Juniper.

Ashford Juniper (*Juniperus communis ashfordii*). One of the finest slim growing varieties, dense and rust resisting.

English (*Juniperus communis*). A very fine tall, broad, grower with blue-green foliage. Beautifully sheared specimens.

Greek, Spiny (*J. excelsa stricta*). A broad pyramid of bluish-green foliage. Formal in outline if sheared occasionally. It is dense even when young. Eventually attains height of six feet or more.

Irish (*J.c. hibernica*). The old favorite needle-like spire, the most slender of all the common columnar evergreens.

Irish Excelsa (*J.c.h. excelsa*). This variety is most distinctive; as nearly perfect in finish, texture, and outline as a plant could be. It is far superior in appearance to ordinary Irish Juniper but has its color and its needle-like form. A Howard-Hickory Discovery. Illustrated this page.

Japanese Silver (*J. japonica sylvestris*). An informal, picturesque type, fairly large growing. Fine winter color of blue-green.

Swedish (*J.c. suecica*). A slow growing variety with beautiful light green, almost golden tips in winter.



Canadian Hemlock

Virginia Blue Cedar (*J. virginiana glauca*). Picturesque informal growing Blue Cedar, holding the blue color well throughout the year.

Weeping (*J.c. oblonga pendula*). The weeping form of English. One of the few weeping evergreens.

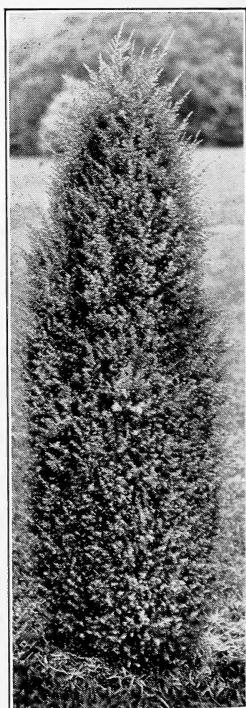
Our Reputation Was
Built On

QUALITY
PRODUCTS
QUALITY
SERVICE
SATISFIED
CUSTOMERS

While holding to that
Reputation, we have
succeeded in gaining
another for

LOW PRICE

Our policy is to sell our products for the lowest possible price. By putting them within reach of the average homeowner we increase our volume of business to such an extent that low prices are possible.



Irish Juniper, Excelsa



Norway Spruce



American Arborvitae

Junipers—Spreading

Andorra (*J.c. depressa plumosa*). One of the new spreaders that seems to grow well, this plant has soft fine foliage of a purplish green hue that deepens in winter. It forms a mat close to the ground.

Pfitzer's (*J.c. pfitzeriana*). This is the all popular spreading juniper, a very vigorous and large grower, attaining a third as much height as spread. An excellent specimen is pictured on page 4.

Savin (*J. sabina*). A beautiful textured, dark green, medium growing variety. Second only to Pfitzer's.

Pine

For ornamental as well as useful purposes, the pines are perhaps as valuable as any genus of trees. For getting or keeping the feeling of a naturalistic landscape they are often invaluable. The varieties we offer, except the dwarf Mugho, are stately and very rapid growers on almost any kind of soil. They are bright green in color the year 'round, hold their lower limbs well where not crowded and make beautiful dense cone-shaped specimens for use on the lawn, for windbreaks, or for backgrounds.

Austrian (*Pinus nigra*). Large rich green needles three to four inches long. The tree is sometimes almost as broad as tall when young.



Globe Arborvitae

Japanese Red (*Pinus densiflora*). Bright green needles of fine texture three to five inches long on a tree of rugged appearance and great landscape beauty.

Mugho (*P. montana mugho*). This is a very dwarf, dense little mountain pine from the Alps. The form is that of a round cushion or globe. The needles are short. It is useful for foundation planting, rock gardens, cemetery plots, and the like. Difficult to transplant, it must have plenty of water and attention until well established.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*). Striking silvery green short needles. Our trees are of the Straight Timber strain.

White (*P. strobus*). Native to our mountains this tree is one of the most handsome with its soft bluish-green foliage, its denseness when young, and picturesqueness when old.

Yew

Yew, Japanese (*Taxus cuspidata*). A dark green evergreen adapted to cool shady but well drained places. It is a very choice plant and quite rare in the South. Upright or semi-spreading in form.

Yew, Plum (*Cephalotaxus fastigiata*). Erect evergreen with yew-like foliage. Very slow grower, and very ornamental.

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS



Laland's Firethorn



Nandina

This group of evergreen shrubs is increasing in popularity every day because most of them will withstand hotter, drier, and other more unfavorable conditions than the "cedar-type" evergreens, and because the foliage and forms produce a restful dignified effect, the flowers interesting color.

Abelia (*Abelia grandiflora*). Medium height shrub with small attractive foliage and deservedly popular, because it is almost the only evergreen shrub that blooms all summer. Flowers are arbutus-like, white with faint pinkish tint and slightly fragrant. Excellent for foundation, mass and somewhat informal hedges. Illustrated on page 9.

Aucuba, Golden; Gold Dust Plant (*Aucuba japonica aurea maculata*). Large green leaf, mottled with bright golden spots. Green bark. One of the very best plants for shady places. Large clumps of bright red berries on older plants. Ultimate height of 7-8 ft. under favorable conditions.

Aucuba, Green (*Aucuba japonica*). Similar to above in every way except leaves are solid green.

Azalea

Azalea, Hardy Firefly. Single flowers of a most brilliant scarlet. Good grower and hardy. Of upright habit, it does not make as dense a shrub as other varieties.

A. INDICA VARIETIES

Ledifolia alba. A very hardy evergreen shrub of decidedly spreading habit, its br'-adth exceeds its height. In early spring it is covered completely with pure white blossoms often two inches wide. Very showy.

Macrantha. Being of less rapid growth than ledifolia alba, this variety makes a more compact shrub. Its beautiful soft, rose-red blossoms come after the majority of Azaleas have bloomed, thus prolonging the sensational Azalea season.

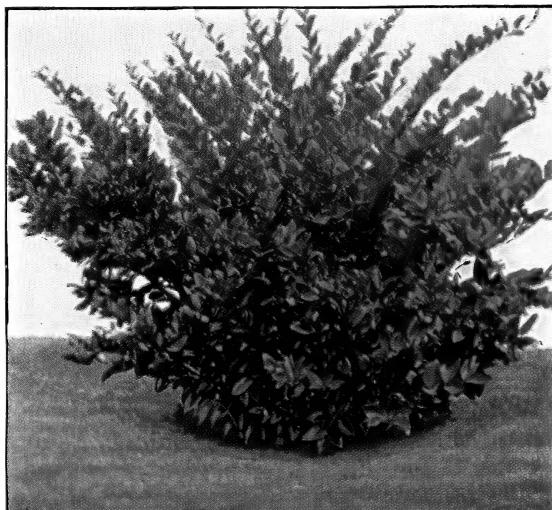
A. KURUME VARIETIES

Amoena. Very dwarf plant, bearing minute shiny green foliage. Grows broader than tall. The flowers are smaller than any of the other varieties listed, but the plant is literally covered with them, pinkish purple.

Coral Bells. Dainty hose-in-hose flowers of coral-pink, shading to a deeper hue at the center. A worthy addition to your Azalea collection.

Hinodegiri. The great favorite of all the Azaleas. Excellent foliage, compact growth, brilliant fiery red blossoms make this plant in full bloom a sight to be remembered. Illustrated on page 9.

Salmon Beauty. Very compact in growth. Flowers extra large of bright salmon-pink. Hose-in-hose (a double row of petals).



Ligustrum Lucidum

Barberry

Barberry, Three-Spine (*Berberis triacanthophora*). A very handsome really evergreen shrub with small spiny light green leaves and dense compact growth as broad as tall. Slow growing and informal in appearance, it is a gem for foundation planting.

Barberry, Wintergreen (*Berberis julianae*). Larger leaves than the Three-Spine and very dark green. Stiffer branches but equally as handsome and of similar growth.

Boxwood

American (*Buxus sempervirens*). Comparatively rapid growth, having a longer leaf than that of the Old English Box, and less dense in habit. A great favorite in Southern gardens. See cut on page 10.

Japanese (*Buxus japonica*). This variety is a rapid grower, more hardy against cold, light green in color, and trims easily into formal shapes, hedges, etc.

Old English Dwarf (*Buxus semper suffruticosa*). The real dwarf box. The most popular edging material for walks, formal beds, and other designs.

Cotoneaster, Spreading (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*). Shiny green leaves approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. Of spreading habit this plant is very useful for corner plantings and for covering banks. Red berries. Semi-evergreen.

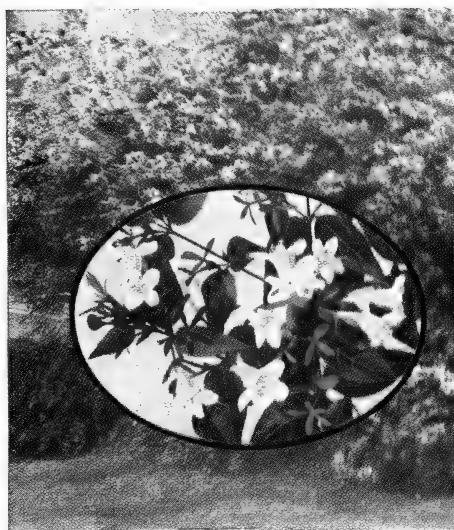
Elaeagnus (*E. pungens reflexa*) "Oleaster," or "Russian Olive." A large rapid growing shrub, as broad as tall. Withstands sun, shade, roots. Interesting foliage, silver underside, brownish mottled above. Very fragrant flowers in the fall. Reddish brown fruits in winter. Graceful long shoots arch to the ground.

Euonymus, "Glossy Wintercreeper" (*E. radicans carrieri*). A low shrub with ascending and spreading branches, having red and orange berries.

Euonymus Patens. Sometimes called "Seiboldi." This is one of the choicest plants we offer, as it is a good medium grower, sensational in spring with its new light green leaves and in fall with its red and orange berries. Often loses foliage in winter. We have never seen it attacked by scale.

Firethorn (Pyracantha)

Chinese (*P. crenulata yunnanensis*). This Yunnan Firethorn is a gorgeous sight all winter long with its profusion of bright red berries and green foliage covering every



Abelia Grandiflora

branch every year. It is an immense shrub growing rapidly, equally as broad as tall, after it once survives transplanting which is difficult. It is tender to cold and winter kills in climates colder than Hickory, N. C.

Laland (*Pyracantha coccinea lalandi*). A picturesque large and fast erect grower, being one of the most showy plants in the early fall with its great abundance of orange berries; small foliage. White flowers in spring and attractive evergreen foliage in winter make this plant very desirable the year 'round. Berries and foliage illustrated on page 8.

Scarlet (*P. coccinea*). This Firethorn is hardy against cold, grows broad, dense and close to the ground. The berries are red and are retained longer than Lalandi.

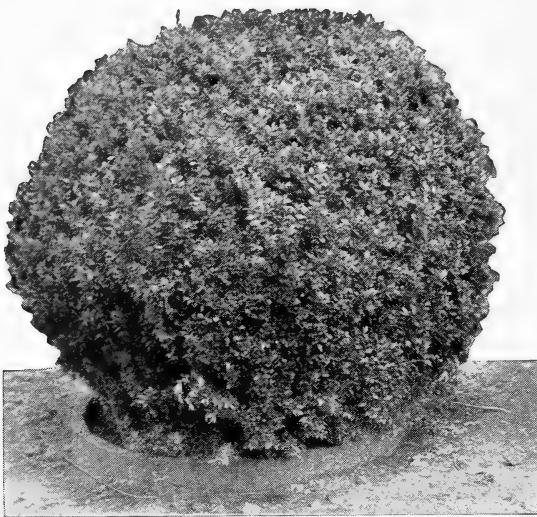
Gardenia florida (Cape Jessamine). Small evergreen shrub, with large shiny green leaves. White, rose-like flowers, with waxy-smooth petals, very very fragrant.



English Laurel



Azalea



Boxwood

Holly (Ilex)

American. See page 11.

Dahoon (*Ilex cassine*). A large shrub or small tree with narrow pointed leaves about two to three inches long. It is loaded with brilliant red berries in winter.

Japanese (*Ilex crenata*). A very fine, hardy evergreen with small boxwood-like foliage and black berries. It is most valuable for foundation planting as it has such a good texture and winter green and can be kept in bounds readily by pruning. Sheared plants resemble boxwood, in place of which it is often used as it is practically free of insect pests and diseases.

Japanese Big-Leaf (*I.c. macrophylla*). This variety has a somewhat larger leaf than the regular Japanese type and is usually more rapid and informal in growth.

Japanese Little-Leaf (*I.c. microphylla*). Being slower growing, compact, and with smaller leaves, this variety is a gem and the finest for the more formal uses.

Japanese Round-Leaf (*I.c. rotundifolia*). This one has leaves that are more nearly round than the others and grows broader, sometimes broader than tall. If kept sheared it is a beauty for formal uses.

Yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*). The beautiful showy red-berried Yaupon of the south. Small narrow foliage. A very large shrub; used extensively for hedges in the restored Williamsburg, Va., gardens, as it responds readily to clipping.

Jasmine, Florida (*Jasminum floridum*). A most graceful shrub of low spreading habit, blooming little yellow buds all summer and holding the attractive little leaves in mild winter. Illustrated on page 16.

Laurel

Laurel, Cherry (*Laurocerasus caroliniana*). Upright, evergreen shrub with light green foliage about two inches in length. Rather open growth.

Laurel, English (*Laurocerasus officinalis*). Large, thick, glossy green leaves, excellent winter color. Grows quite large. This is the long-leaved strain, more resistant to blight and borers. Illustrated on page 9.

Laurel, Mountain (*Kalmia latifolia*). The native species. Beautiful pinkish blooms in spring. Hardy against cold.

Laurel, Schipka (*Laurocerasus schipkaensis*). A dwarf variety of the English Laurel, with smaller foliage and more hardy against cold. Of broad habit, its spread exceeds its height.

Laurestina (*Viburnum tinus*). A very beautiful southern shrub with small leaves and white flowers in flat clusters in winter or early spring. Not hardy in colder climates than this.

Ligustrum (Privet)

Japanese (*Ligustrum japonicum*). A very rapid grower with large leaves. Very useful for mass and background planting. Blue-black berries in the fall.

Large Leaf Japanese (*Ligustrum japonicum macrophyllum*). Grafted. Similar to above except larger and more handsome foliage.

Wax-Leaved (*Ligustrum lucidum*). This popular plant is one of the most useful evergreens we offer, as well as one of the most beautiful. Dark, waxy green leaves, holding in the most severe winter weather here. A vigorous plant that will grow almost anywhere. Illustrated on page 8.

Erect Wax-Leaved. A taller and less spreading variety of *Lucidum*, with branches ascending.

Lonicera Nitida. A dainty little evergreen, dwarf and shapely, as broad as tall with tiny leaves smaller than boxwood. Keep the old wood, which may winterkill, cut out each spring and the bush is a beauty in that spot where you want something refined.

Magnolia, Southern. See page 11.

Nandina, domestica. "Heavenly Bamboo of China." This reed-like plant deserves its great popularity, for one reason if no other—its wonderful profusion of red berries in great clusters, persisting all winter. Also, the foliage turns red in winter adding to the brilliance. Vigorous grower in almost any location, although sunshine is needed for the winter color. Stems sprout from the roots making bushy plants. Plant them in clumps of two or more for best results in berrying. Illustrated on page 8.

Osmanthus, Holly-leaf (*Osmanthus aquifolium*). A slow growing bush with leaves like dark green holly. Will stand difficult situations well. Good for shady places. Old plants bloom with an abundance of fragrant white flowers in the fall. It is one of the hardiest of the "Tea Olives."

Photinia, Low (*Photinia serrulata*). A large growing shrub attractive because of its large crinkly serrated leaves that are red when they come from the bud like a bloom in the spring, later turning a dark bronzy green, and for its profusion of red berries in the old plants. Good grower in almost any soil in difficult situations. Illustrated on page 10.

Rhododendron, Catawba (*Rhododendron catawbiense*). The showy, purple Rhododendron, medium in growth and in size of foliage. Ask for cultural directions.

Snowball, Evergreen (*Viburnum rhytidophyllum*). The Leatherleaf Viburnum. Beautiful with its long leathery foliage, white blooms in spring and red berries in clusters in late summer if placed in a shady spot where it will not lack too much for moisture.

Tea Plant, Japanese (*Thea bohea*). Evergreen shrub, with bright green foliage. Dainty white flowers somewhat similar to orange blossoms in the fall.



Photinia

FLOWERING TREES

A HOWARD-HICKORY SPECIALTY

Larger Than Shrubs, They Are More Showy

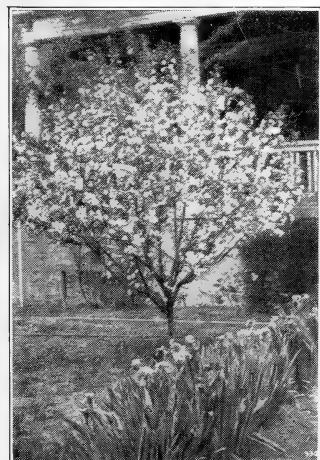
Use them for specimens, for masses and screens and for high spots in the shrubbery border

Cherry, Japanese Flowering

This is the tree that has made itself famous everywhere and is so beautiful on Potomac Drive in Washington, D. C. We have some fine specimens of the following forms:

Sacred Gate (Kwanzan) (*Prunus serrulata sachalinensis sekiyama*). Upright growth of good height. Double flowers resembling deep pink roses.

Weeping Rose Bud Cherry. "Higan" (*Prunus subhirtella*). Budded on straight 5-foot stems or standards, and weeping from there like an umbrella. Pink blooms very showy. Single and double flowering forms.



Double Flowering Peach

Crabapple, Flowering

Of all the beautiful flowering trees, none exceeds the Flowering Crab in a display of gorgeous spring color. Exquisite blossoms literally clothe every branch of the tree. There are many varieties, so one may have the colors and hues he prefers. The Howard-Hickory Company has taken special care in selecting some of the most outstanding sorts and is propagating them in large quantities to fill the demand for these unusual trees. Some of the Flowering Crabs are shrubby trees, but most of those we offer have a similar habit of growth to a fruiting apple.

Bechtel's (*Malus ioensis plena*). Large double rose-like flowers of a beautiful shade of pink, quite fragrant. The tree is of much slower growth than any of the following varieties, which are preferable because of their vigor. Illustrated on page 12.

Carmine (*M. atrosanguinea*). A deep purplish-red or sanguine color of single flowers. Graceful and very showy. The fruits are red. The tree is somewhat shrubby.

Cherry (*M. robusta*). Large, pure white, very fragrant flowers. A robust grower.

Ely (*M. eleyi*). Wine-red flowers, red foliage, and red crabapples make the Ely outstanding. Another feature is the unusual vigor and shapeliness of the tree.

Japanese Flowering (*M. floribunda*). A broad, round-headed shrubby tree covering itself in spring with rose-colored buds which open into pinkish white flowers.

Redvein (*M. neidzwetzkyana*). Large deep pink flowers and edible red fruit. The bark is reddish and the leaves are tinged with red.

Sheidecker (*M. scheideckeri*). Semi-double pink flowers of large size. Yellow fruit.

Crepe Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*). The wonderful shrubby tree that is perhaps the most showy plant of the whole South. Every landscape should have plenty of them in the new colors, Red, Watermelon Pink, Clear Light Pink, White. See illustration on page 12.

Some gardens are allowed to grow weeds, some are used only as a space in which to grow flowers and shrubbery, some are show places where the owner's wealth is exhibited, but a real garden is a place in wh'ch to live—an outdoor living room—a beauty spot secluded from the public view and from the cares of household or business.

Dogwood, White (*Cornus florida*). Native white flowering Dogwood. Illustrated on page 11.

Dogwood, Pink Flowering (*Cornus florida rubra*). Similar to white dogwood but the flowers are a beautiful rose-pink. Illustration on page 12.

Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*). A small tree, twenty to thirty feet, with attractive foliage and an abundance of showy lilac-shaped clusters of yellow flowers in June.

Golden Chain Tree (*Laburnum vulgare*). Similar in growth to the Golden Rain, but the pea-like yellow flowers hang down in long racemes as Wisteria does.

Holly, American (*Ilex opaca*). Native Holly. Nice bushy nursery grown specimens that will live when transplanted.

Holly, Howard's American (*Ilex opaca howardi*). A most unusual variety of native Holly, originated in Florida. Has darker green foliage with few prickly spines and bears berries in much greater profusion than ordinary holly, making this one of the most beautiful of trees. Howard-Hickory plants are grown from cuttings or grafts to insure the berries.

Magnolia, Purple Lily (*Magnolia purpurea*). Small bushy tree or large shrub branching from the ground. Literally covered with purple, tulip-like blooms in spring before the leaves appear.

Magnolia, Southern (*Magnolia grandiflora*). The old fashioned evergreen Magnolia of the South.

Maple, Japanese Red Leaf (*Acer palmatum atropurpurea*). The true variety that stays red the entire summer. This is a very dwarf tree, rarely exceeding ten feet in height and breadth. The fine textured red foliage is most interesting.

Maple, Japanese (*Acer palmatum*). Same finely cut foliage as above, except green. A dwarf tree.

Mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*). A beautiful tree with graceful, feathery foliage and yellowish, white, or pink flowers in summer. Quite a favorite. Fragrant, and fast growing.

Mountain-Ash, European (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Small, round-headed tree, rarely growing over 40 feet high. White flowers in early summer followed by large clusters of bright red fruits. Very hardy.

Peach, Double Flowering (*Prunus persica f. pl.*). A peach tree covered with blooms like a very double rose. A beautiful tree which attracts much attention in the spring. Brilliant Red and Pure White colors. Illustrated on page 11.

Plum, Purple-leaved (*Prunus oethello*). Ornamental little tree striking for its purple leaves. Has small white flowers in spring and purple edible ornamental fruit.

Why build costly fences which decay and require paint when you can plant an attractive shrubbery border or hedge of flowering shrubs or evergreens for less money? All undesirable views should be screened out with planting, and a border around the entire landscape gives a feeling of unity and that the place is the home of a private family.



Dogwood



Bechtel's Flowering Crabapple

Red Bud (*Cercis canadensis*) "Judas Tree." Showy pinkish lavender blooms in spring after Dogwood blooms.

Scholar Tree, Chinese (*Sophora japonica*). Large panicles of showy white flowers in late summer. Foliage dark green and graceful. An attractive tree in winter on account of its dark green branches. Stands heat and drought well.

Shadblow (*Amelanchier canadensis*). Native tree with showy white blooms coming before Dogwood.

Silverbell (*Halesia tetraptera*). Derives its name from its white, bell-shaped flowers one-half inch long and which are borne in great profusion in late Spring. Makes a large shrub or small tree rarely over 40 feet high. Irregular in habit.

Wisteria, Purple (Tree Form). The old favorite clinging vine with long panicles of beautiful wisteria purple blooms which has been trained to tree-form with one heavy trunk and symmetrical head. Grafted plants that have already bloomed beautifully.



Pink Flowering Dogwood

Ground Cover

Goldflower, Creeping "St. Johnswort" (*Hypericum calycinum*). An evergreen with good foliage and open yellow blooms during summer, growing six to eight inches tall and spreading by underground root stocks, forming a thick cover. Plant divisions about six inches apart.

Let Us Plan and Plant Your Outdoor Living Room.

Vines

Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*). Most adaptable for trellises and pergolas. Shiny bright green leaves. Orange fruit and red seed which retain their attractiveness when dried.

Honeysuckle, Heckrottii (*Lonicera heckrottii*). A semi-vine that can be trained on a trellis or kept cut to a spreading shrub. The foliage is very desirable; its flowers are larger than ordinary Honeysuckle, bright red, and very profuse. Useful for covering banks and in other difficult spots.

Ivy, English, Small Leaf (*Hedera Helix Microphylla*). An excellent evergreen vine with glossy green leaves. Unexcelled for covering walls in shady or cool places.

Roses, Climbing. See page 23.

Wisteria, Japanese (*Wisteria multiflora*). Longer, looser panicles of blooms than common Wisteria, smaller individual flowers. Excellent purple color.

Wisteria, Purple (*Wisteria sinensis*). The old favorite clinging vine with long panicles of beautiful wisteria purple blooms. Grafted plants that have already bloomed beautifully.

See Flowering Trees, this page—For Tree Form.

"Please find enclosed check covering the amount of the flowering dogwoods that you shipped us a short time ago. These were beautiful plants and I feel sure that every one of them should make a nice tree."

Swannanoa, N. C.



Crepe Myrtle



Weigela Eva Rathke

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Deciduous—Losing their foliage in the fall.

Howard-Hickory Shrubs are known for being well branched, bushy, but young and full of pep.

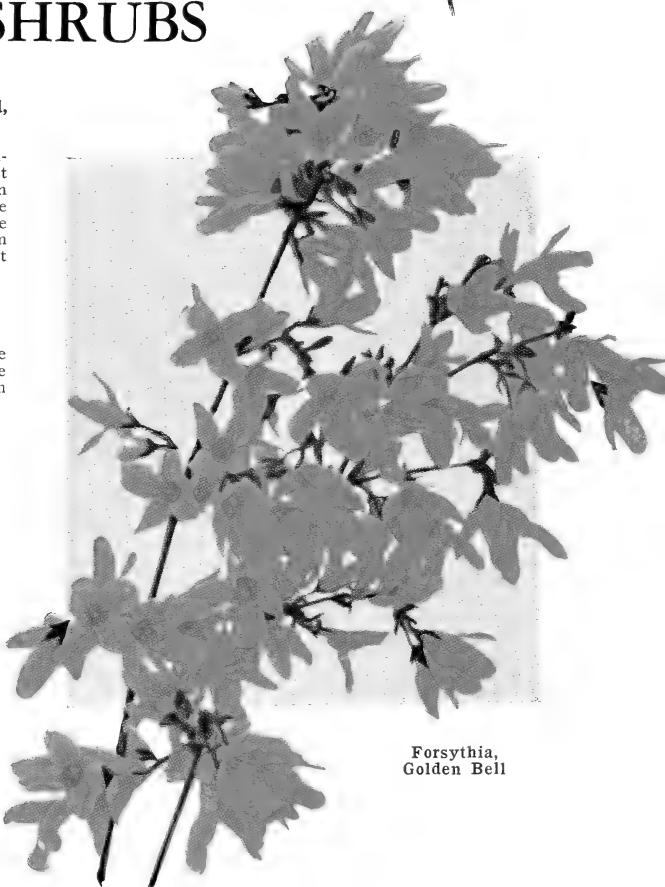
Every landscape shou'd have an abundance of these reasonably priced plants to give color and charm to it throughout the year. Plant them in groups of from 3 to 25 of a kind in your borders and screens, selecting varieties that will provide a succession of bloom and berry. That is easy to do with the following, listed according to such succession. Or plant them in flowering hedges instead of hedges that have to be kept clipped.

Very Early Spring

First Breath of Spring (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). Large shrub almost evergreen with fragrant creamy honeysuckle blooms lasting a long time. Occasionally begins to bloom right after Christmas.



Althea

Forsythia,
Golden Bell



Japanese Quince

GOLDENBELL (Forsythia)

Illustrated on page 13

Large bush covered with very showy yellow flowers before the leaves appear. An indispensable plant.

Spectabilis: Showy Border Forsythia. Most profuse bloomer of all the Forsythias, more brilliant yellow, holding its flowers more erect than any of the family. A large upright grower.

Suspensa. Weeping form, very desirable for covering banks.
Suspensa Fortunei. Semi-Weeping.

Red Bud, Dwarf Japanese (*Cercis japonica*). Medium grower

Jasmine, January (*Jasminum nudiflorum*). Spreading shrub, very graceful slender branches covered with showy yellow flowers preceding the foliage. Especially appropriate for slopes. An old favorite.

Willow, Pussy (*Salix caprea*). This is the Willow whose blossoms, resembling silvery gray fur, are the first sign of spring. Cut branches are attractive in the house for forcing. The Pussy Willow is a rapid-growing shrub and a desirable one.

Early Spring

Spirea, Baby's Breath (*Spiraea thunbergii*). Dwarf grower with fine light green foliage persisting until very late in the fall. Single white blooms, making the bush a big snow ball. Excellent for low flowering hedges. Illustrated on page 15.

Almond, Pink Flowering (*Prunus glandulosa*) (*Amygdalus pumila*). Very showy double pink flowers along the stems. Dwarf.



Deutzia

with heart shaped leaves and great profusion of pinkish-lavender pea-like blooms.

Quince, Japanese (*Cydonia japonica*). A medium growing, sometimes thorny shrub, bearing brilliantly colored flowers resembling a wild Rose early in spring before the leaves appear, or with them.

We offer three types, as follows:

Upright type—Orange and variegated shades.

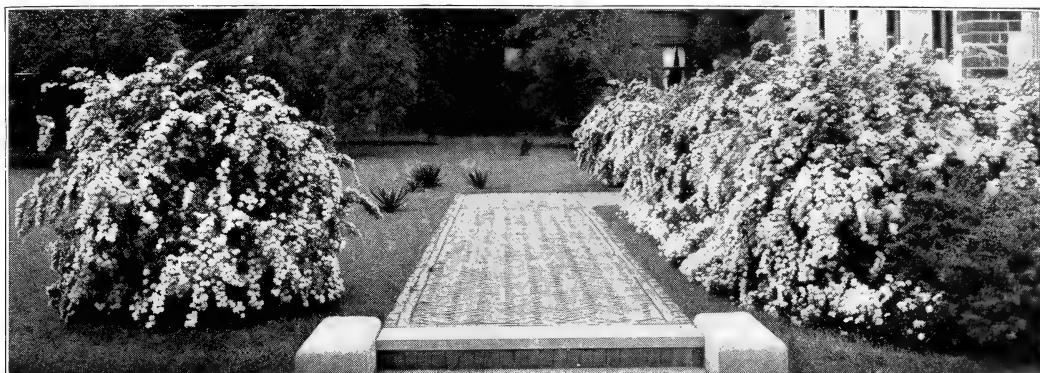
Upright type—Red flowers.

Spreading type—Variegated shades.

Please specify when ordering. Illustrated this page.



"A Thing of Beauty Is a Joy Forever"



Spirea, Van Houttei

Spring Flowering Shrubs

Azalea. See Broadleaf Evergreens.

Sweet Shrub (*Calycanthus floridus*). The old-fashioned shrub with dark red, fragrant blooms.

LILAC

Lilac, Rouen (*Syringa rothomagensis*). Graceful small foliage Lilac with arching branches and nodding panicles of beautiful lilac-purple blooms. Does extremely well in the South.

Lilac, Common (*Syringa vulgaris*). The old-fashioned variety of purple lilac.

Lilac, Named Varieties (French Hybrids).

Edouard Andre. Double clear rose or nearly pink. One of the best of this color.

Hugo Koster. Single, pale lilac.

Marie Le Graye. Single, white, dwarf, low branched, stocky.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*)

Beautiful shrubs with new foliage appearing very early in spring, followed by showy honeysuckle flowers and in early summer by red berries.

Morrow's (*L. morrowii*). A big broad sort with creamy white flowers and a profusion of very unusual orange berries which stay for a long time in June and July.

Tatarian (*L. tatarica*). Tall growing with plenty of red berries in summer. Variety *alba*, white flowers; *rosea*, pink flowers.

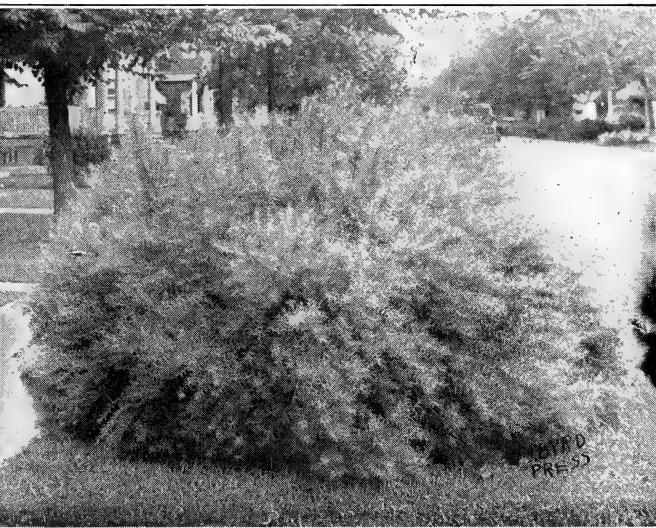
Plum, Flowering (*Prunus triloba*). Fleecy clouds of light pink blooms produced in abundance before the leaves appear. A medium shrub, growing 6-7 ft. Very conspicuous.

Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). The very showy plant with green broom-like branches, very little foliage, and strikingly yellow pealike blooms all along the stems in spring.

Snowball, Old Fashioned (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). Large bush covered with round white snowball blooms.

"Am sorry we could not be at home when the plants were delivered but wish to say we are more than pleased with them."

Morganton, N. C.



Baby's Breath Spirea

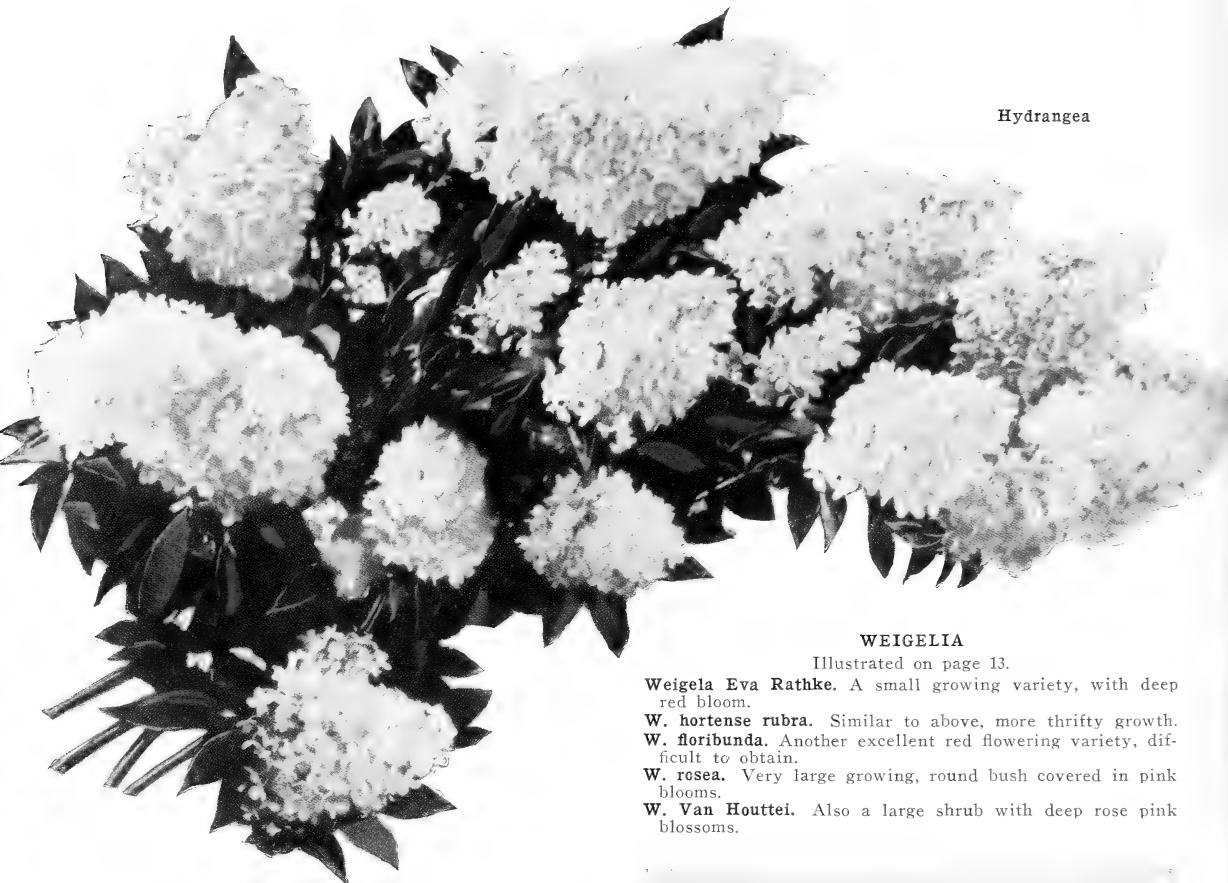
Pearl Bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*). A desirable large shrub with pure white flowers in April-May. Gives beautiful effect.

Spiraea Van Houttei. Often erroneously called "Bridal Wreath." This shrub is perhaps the most popular of all ornamental plants. Beautiful for specimens, mass or hedge. White blooms in clusters covering the entire large bush, causing it to weep under their weight. Illustrated above.

Kerria (*Kerria japonica fl. pl.*). Green, reed-like stems bearing bright yellow rosette-like blooms all along the stem. An old favorite.



Mockorange, Syringa



Hydrangea

WEIGELIA

Illustrated on page 13.

- Weigela Eva Rathke.** A small growing variety, with deep red bloom.
W. hortense rubra. Similar to above, more thrifty growth.
W. floribunda. Another excellent red flowering variety, difficult to obtain.
W. rosea. Very large growing, round bush covered in pink blooms.
W. Van Houttei. Also a large shrub with deep rose pink blossoms.

Late Spring Flowering Shrubs**DEUTZIA**

See illustration of flower on page 14.

Dwarf (D. gracilis). Small shrub with white lily-of-the-valley like blooms along the stems.

Pride of Rochester (D. scabra P. of R.). Tall growing shrub with double blooms having a pink tinge.

Pink crenata. Large grower like the P. R. but with very pink double flowers.

Beauty Bush (Kolkwitzia amabilis). A shrub producing long arching branches covered in spring with small tubular flowers of Honeysuckle type, pink in color.



Spirea, Anthony Waterer



Jasmine

Spiraea, Korean Bridal Wreath (*Spiraea trichocarpa*). Flowers somewhat similar to "van houttei" but clusters are much larger.

Tamarix (*T. africana*). A large shrub with a profusion of very fine beautiful mist-like pink flowers clothing the stems in April-May. Light feathery foliage.

MOCKORANGE, "Syringa" (*Philadelphus*)

Very tall and rapid growing shrubs as a group, with white blooms, usually fragrant, and good foliage. Illustration of flower on page 15.

"Sweet Syringa, Old-Fashioned" (*P. Coronarius*). Fragrant.

"Large Flowered" (*P. cor. grandiflora*).

"Virginal" (*P. virginiana*). A slow growing variety on account of its profuse blooming of very fragrant pure white double or semi-double blooms continuing somewhat through the summer and fall.

Rose-Acacia (*Robinia hispida*). A shrub, member of the Locust family, Locust-like foliage. Profusion of brilliant pink flowers.

Early Summer Flowering Shrubs

SHRUB ROSES

Hansa Rugosa. A handsome variety of the Rugosa Rose with large double deep pink blooms which come at intervals from May until frost.

Hugonis. An excellent shrub rose attaining a height of 5 to 6 ft. Its deep rich yellow, single blooms, borne all along the thorny stems make a distinctive and conspicuous show. An old garden favorite.

Rugosa. An excellent shrub with rough textured foliage and single red blooms continuing all summer and followed by glossy red "hips" or seed capsules.

Rugosa F. J. Grootendorst. Small fringed flowers of bright red throughout the growing season, borne in large clusters. A vigorous plant, well adapted to many uses.

POLYANTHA OR BEDDER ROSES

Golden Salmon. A profusion of beautiful salmon-pink blooms in clusters throughout the summer. Makes a brilliant spot of color in the shrubbery border.

Ideal. Small, dark scarlet blooms shaded with black in very large conspicuous bunches. An excellent addition to the shrubbery borders, beds, etc.

Triomphe de Orleans. Blooms in clusters of a beautiful improved red. Invaluable in the landscape.

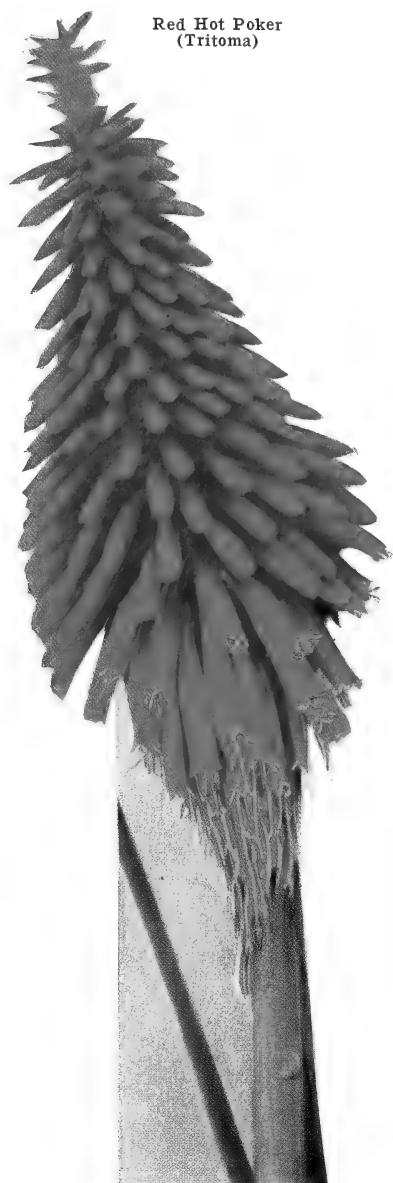
Spiraea, Anthony Waterer. Dwarf shrub with flat bunches of red flowers at the end of each branch. We offer shapely plants of the deep shade only. Illustrated on page 16.

Spiraea, Billardi. Fairly tall shrub with little spread having pink spikes of blooms at the end of each branch.

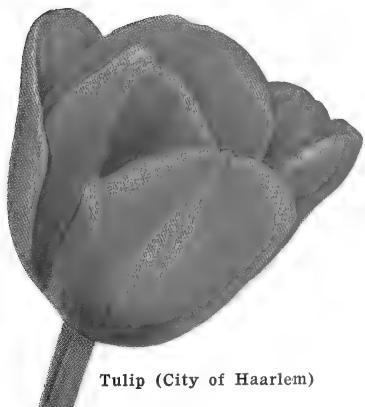
Abelia grandiflora. See page 8.

Yucca, Filamentosa: "Spanish Bayonet," "Adam's Needle." A bulbous type of plant with large iris-like foliage from the ground, sending up a central stem which is covered with a cluster of waxy white cup shaped flowers.

Red Hot Poker
(*Tritoma*)



Gaillardia



Tulip (City of Haarlem)

Mid and Late Summer Flowering Shrubs

Gold Flower (*Hypericum moserianum*). "St. Johnswort." A very dwarf shrub with good foliage and beautiful open single golden blooms, continuing through the summer.

Pomegranate, Red Flowering (*Punica granatum rubra*). Red blooms, double like a carnation, make this otherwise handsome bush very showy.

Jasmine, Florida. See page 10.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddleia)

A great bush in size, rapidity of growth, and beauty of its lilac-purple panicles of bloom. Often called Summer Lilac. Used in great quantities by florists for cut flowers. Attracts butterflies while it blooms over a long period. Should be cut back to the ground each winter. The following new varieties are so far superior to the old type with its pale color that we have discontinued it.

Charming. A new variety. Long sprays of purple-pink flowers borne in late summer. Its color is nearer pink than that of any of the Buddleias. If first blooms are pinched off, side branches will develop and produce more and larger flowers during the latter part of the summer.

Ille de France. Very large flower stalks borne prolifically. Very deep purple, darkest of all Buddleia.

Vitchei. Long spikes of deep purple, or heliotrope, blooms.

Chaste-Tree, Dwarf (*Vitex macrophylla*). This is also called "Summer Lilac." Foliage fine textured. It does not have to be cut back severely each year. Otherwise similar to Butterfly. Lavender-blue colored flowers.

Crepe Myrtle. See page 11.

HYDRANGEA

Hills of Snow (*H. arborescens grandiflora*). Large white round blooms at end of each branch of the medium growing shrub. Prefers a cool, moist spot.

Pee Gee (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). The hardy white hydrangea with pointed panicles of bloom, pictured on page 16.

French (*H. opuloides*). The colorful pink and blue hydrangeas that thrive outdoors in the Mid and Lower South but must be protected or grown as a pot plant in the Upper South and North. Large flower-heads are unusually conspicuous.

Trophe—Pink.

Royal Blue—Blue.

(Colors may vary in certain soils.)

ALTHEA or "ROSE OF SHARON" (*Hibiscus Syriacus*) Tall growing shrubs of great beauty of bloom, the colors ranging from white through shades of pink and purple to beautiful reds, in single and double flowers. Long period of bloom in July and August. A fine plant for masses, screens, and tall flowering hedges. We offer the following named varieties. (Illustration of flower on page 13.)

"**Ardens.**" Double rich purple changing to lavender.

"**Boule de Feu.**" Double fiery red.

"**Paeony Flowered**" (*Paeoniflorus*). Semi-double light pink with red centre.

"**Rubis.**" Very large rich red single blooms.

"**Jean de Arc.**" White.

Bush-Clover, Purple (*Desmodium penduliflorum*). This most unusual shrub gives a grand splash of color to end the shrubbery blooming for the season, coming in fall with its purple pea-like flowers all over every branch so heavy that it weights them down about September 1. Medium grower and well shaped bush, dying down to the ground each fall and coming up from the roots in the spring.

"I really want to thank you for the type of plants you sent me. They are as nice as I have seen come from a nursery. I thank you."

Brevard, N. C.

Shrubs for Berries and Foliage Coloring

Barberry, Red-Leaf (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*). Planted in the sun, this dwarf shrub of good form is brilliantly red in leaf from spring till fall. Berries in the fall are also red.

Bush Honeysuckle. See Spring Flowering Shrubs.

Ligustrum, Manda's Golden (*Lig. ovalifolium aureum*). A very striking gold leaved variety of Ligustrum. The leaves stay gold in color all summer.

FALL AND WINTER

Barberry, Japanese (*Berberis thunbergii*). Dwarf shrub of fine textured foliage and an abundance of red berries. Widely used for many purposes, including low hedges.

Beauty Berry (*Callicarpa purpurea*). Medium growing shrub with lavender blooms in spring and shiny purple berries in fall in great quantities. Very attractive.

Chokeberry, Red (*Aronia arbutifolia*). Medium growing shrub sprouting slender branches from the roots; inconspicuous white flowers followed by an abundance of red berries.

Chokeberry, Black (*Aronia melanocarpa*). Same as above, except berries are black.

Cotoneaster, Francheti. Upright shrub with arching branches, foliage assuming bright red and orange tints in autumn. Orange-red berries.

Cotoneaster, Spreading (*C. divaricata*). Spreading, vigorous growth with good foliage, red berries.

Hawthorn, Cockspur (*Crataegus crusgalli*). Large shrub or tree to 40 ft. Very decorative with rose-purple flowers; red berries and brilliant orange and scarlet foliage in the fall.

Photinia Villosa. Tall upright shrub or small tree to 15 ft. White flowers in spring. Bright scarlet berries in fall.

SUMAC (RHUS)

Shining (*R. copallina*). A large growing shrub with graceful foliage of compound leaves which turn a brilliant red in the fall and remain on for a long period after coloring. Should be in every landscape.

Smooth (*Rhus glabra*). Tall grower with good foliage and scarlet berries in the early fall.

Staghorn (*R. typhina*). Large shrub or small tree growing to 30 ft. Crimson berries in early fall.

Snowberry (*Symporicarpus mollis*). A low growing bush with great quantities of shiny white berries in the fall. Handsome dark green foliage.

Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*). Small tree with white flowers in summer and handsome scarlet foliage in autumn.

Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*). Large shrub with red berries in profusion loading the branches after the leaves fall.

WINTERSWEET (MERATIA PRAECOX)

Wintersweet (*Meratia praecox*). A large shrub with lustrous, large bright green leaves and delightfully fragrant yellow blossoms in late winter. The odor permeates the atmosphere over a wide area. A worthy addition to any landscape.

Hedge Plants

Privet, Evergreen (*Ligustrum sinense*) Amur River Privet. The standard plant for clipped hedges and good for tall "wild" growing hedges. Plant from 6 to 12 inches apart.

Flowering Shrubs, Coniferous and Broad-leaf Evergreens. Most of these are excellent for hedges, and as comparatively little trimming is needed they are not only much more distinctive but may actually prove to be less expensive ultimately.

WE SPECIALIZE IN GIVING A COMPLETE SERVICE AT A SINGLE COST

We contract to plan and plant your property. The service includes:—(1) Designing and laying-out of the property. (2) Selection and arrangement of the plants. (3) Furnishing, delivering, and planting them.

Any Type Landscape Development, including

- Foundation Plantings
- Gardens
- Outdoor Living Rooms
- Country Estates
- Street and Highway Plantings
- Public Buildings
- Schools and Churches
- Cemeteries
- Parks

Let us know if you are interested in doing any sort of landscape work. You need not be obligated in any way by so doing. We will be very glad to consult and advise with you.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS

The roots of perennials remain alive year after year.
No planting every spring is required.

Our Folder containing Cultural and General Gardening Information is available on request. This folder also contains Hints on Growing Roses.

Sizes indicate ultimate height.

Basket of Gold. (*Alyssum saxatile compactum*) Showy golden yellow flowers in great profusion in the spring. 8-12 in.

Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*). Long rows of graceful heart-shaped flowers, its name is most descriptive. 3-4 ft.

Candytuft, Evergreen (*Iberis sempervirens*). Dark rich green foliage, dainty white flowers in spring. Makes an excellent border plant; also useful in rockeries. Very satisfactory. 6-8 in.

Chrysanthemum, Cushion. A dwarf plant with foliage resembling that of Chrysanthemum; its flowers resemble those of the Azaleas, multi-shaded, and are borne in great profusion over a long period. Its nickname of "Azaleamum" is derived from this combination of appearances. We offer the following colors: Red, Pink, Bronze. 12-18 in.

Columbine (*Aquilegia*). Long spurred hybrids, mixed colors. A most satisfactory and beautiful perennial, blooming in the spring. 2 ft.

Cone Flower, Purple (*Rudbeckia purpurea*). Most attractive purple flower, with large cone-shaped center. July-October. 3 ft. Illustrated below.

Coreopsis. Bright golden yellow blooms, early until late. Grows without care. 2½ ft.

Forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris semperflorens*). Small rich blue flower with yellow eye. 3-5 in.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). Plenty of maroon and yellow flowers all summer. Easily grown. 2½ ft. Illustrated on page 17.

Germander (*Teucrium chamaedrys*). A dwarf shrub-like evergreen plant that promises to thrive in this section. Rarely grows over 12 inches in height; its box-wood-like foliage makes it most desirable for edging flower beds and small hedges.

Mallow Marvels (*Hibiscus*). Soft shades of red, pink, and white in late summer. 4-5 ft.

Michaelmas Daisy. Small lavender flowers in clusters. Summer. 12-18 in.

Painted Daisy (*Pyrethrum*). Colorful flowers of mixed colors, red, pink, white, etc., in May. 2½ ft.

Phlox, Hardy. A most satisfactory perennial, for summer blooming. Named varieties in pink, white, lavender, and mixed seedlings. 3 ft.

Phlox, Creeping (Moss Pinks). Excellent for rockery. Vivid blooms cover the entire plant in very early spring. We offer the following colors: White, Pink, Red, Lavender, Blue. 3-6 in.

Pinks. Brilliant fragrant flowers in the spring. Good grower, and excellent for rock gardens. Several varieties. 4-12 in.

Red-Hot Poker (*Tritoma hybrida*). Blooms July to October, spikes 3-4 ft., and heads of bloom of a rich orange-scarlet. Illustrated on page 17.

Sea Lavender (*Statice latifolia*). Valuable for border or rockery. Immense heads of purplish-blue flowers. Can be dried and kept indefinitely. 12-18 in.

Sedum Acre (Golden Moss). A necessity for rock gardens. Golden flowers cover the minute foliage in spring. 2-3 in.

Snow-in-Summer (*Cerastium tomentosum*). A low-growing plant having silvery white foliage and producing an abundance of snow-white flowers in June. 6-8 in.

Speedwell (*Veronica maritima*). Beautiful spikes of blue flowers from June till fall. Easily grown. 2 ft.

Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*). Newport Pink. Large heads of brilliant pink flowers. Summer. 18 inches. A biennial.

Sun-Flower (*Helianthus*). Clusters of single yellow daisy like flowers on plants 4 to 5 feet tall. July.

The Pearl (*Achillea*). White single and semi-double blooms in abundance in summer. Grows easily. 18 in.

Tunica Saxifraga. A tufted plant bearing an abundance of small pink blooms in spring and summer. Rock garden. 6 in.

Verbena. The well known vivid early spring flowering plant. 6-10 in. Red, Pink, Purple.

Perennials are essential to the appearance and enjoyment of landscape and garden. Plant them in clumps of from 3 to 12 of a kind for most effective display.

Peonies

Peonies should be planted in the fall for best results.

Alexander Dumas. Rose Pink and Salmon. Early.

Edulis Superba. Old rose pink. Extra early.

Enchanteress. White touched with red. Very late.

Felix Crousse. Brilliant crimson. Midseason.

Festiva Maxima. White flecked with red. Early.

Fontanelle. Brilliant crimson. Early.

Peonies may be left undisturbed for year after year, increasing in size and loveliness. These varieties are all choice, bountiful bloomers.

"With reference to the stock shipped by you, it arrived here in very good condition. All the trees are living." Istanbul, Karakoy Palas, Galata (Turkey) (Isn't this a high compliment to our packing methods?)

"Enclosed check for \$40.00. Thanks for the nice plants sent."

Kannapolis, N. C.



Cone Flower (Purple)



Luxembourg

Plant Howard-Hickory Roses

Varieties that are tried and tested, both the new and the old.

The rose is the reliable plant for cut flowers throughout the season from May until very heavy frost. Every home should have them in abundance. You should get your money's worth from the first year's blooming.

Plants that are acclimated naturally do better than the "imported."

BE ASSURED

Of plants that will live and bloom by getting your plants fresh from the nursery instead of risking packaged articles. Our guarantee is back of every rose.

All Bush Varieties Everblooming

WHITE

Caledonia. Large, long-pointed bud, white slightly tinted with lemon. Upright grower with few thorns. Flowers are long-lasting and slightly fragrant.

Kaisserin Auguste Viktoria. Creamy buds, blooms of absolutely perfect form, snowy white with a slight tint of lemon at center.

Killarney, Double White. Snowy white long-pointed buds of typical Killarney form. Fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. "Snow Queen." Pure white blooms after well formed buds. Blooms freely early and again in the fall. Truly a beautiful white rose.

PINK

Briarcliffe. Large pointed buds with fragrant and long lasting blooms of the even shade of silvery rose pink.

Columbia. Almost like above. Very perfumed. Beautiful in the bud and after it opens.

Cochet, Pink Maman. Light pink, shaded with salmon and bright rose on outer petals.

Dame Edith Helen. Clear pink shapely buds, high centered blooms; very fragrant.

Editor McFarland. Some experts say this is the finest deep pink garden rose in the world today. Flowers are on long stems, fragrant and long lasting. Plants are vigorous with good foliage.

Mrs. Charles Bell. Lovely shell-pink buds and blooms of fine globular form. The Shell Radiance, with the characteristic vigor and free blooming habits of the Radiances.

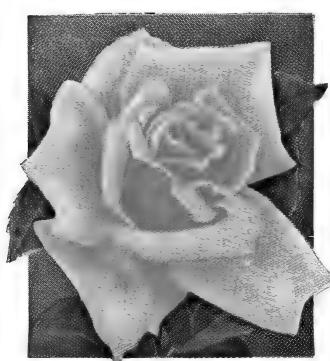
Radiance. The two-toned pink rose famous everywhere for its vigor and great quantities of beautiful globular fragrant blooms on long stems. No doubt the finest pink rose in the world.

Willowmere. Beautiful large buds and blooms of pink with a golden glow. Good bloomer.

RED

Ami Quinard. Black-lustered red. Rose specialists say it is the finest of the dark or so called "black-red" roses. Old-rose fragrance.

Charles K. Douglas. Fine, long-pointed buds opening to large, loosely formed flowers of striking crimson-scarlet; slightly fragrant. Strong branching growth and an abundance of healthy foliage.



Editor McFarland



Radiance



E. G. Hill



Etoile de Hollande

and Avoid Disappointment

E. G. Hill. Large dazzling red flowers shading crimson. One of the finer newer varieties.

Etoile de Hollande. Brilliant red blooms of large size. Very fragrant and beautiful. Long pointed buds of a velvety texture, opening slowly. A vigorous grower and bountiful bloomer. The finest of all red roses.

Red Radiance. Pretty buds, globular blooms of bright rose red. Justly famous for its vigor, great quantities of blooms, and good stems. The most widely preferred of all red roses.

YELLOW

Lady Hillingdon. Clear apricot-yellow. Buds of remarkable quality, somewhat nodding.

Luxembourg. Large, pointed bud; orange tinted with red; large open flower of pure orange, borne singly on long strong stems; light green foliage.

Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont. One of the newer yellow roses. Buds are reddish gold, opening into beautiful yellow flowers. Free bloomer of perfect buds.

Roslyn. One of the few Yellows that do not fade in the sun. Large, rich golden yellow of ruffled appearance.

THE NEWER YELLOW, ORANGE, RED COMBINATIONS

Betty Uprichard. Copper red buds, semi-double blooms of orange-carmine tinted light salmon.

Edith Nellie Perkins. Buds of rich orange-pink outside and salmon-pink inside of petals; fairly double blooms with a golden underglow.

Padre. Coppery-scarlet; bright yellow at base. A strong bush of upright habit. Exceptionally free bloomer.

President Herbert Hoover. Maroon, orange, gold. A good grower and a good bloomer. Lasts well; a good cutting rose.

Talisman. Medium size, richly colored variegated bud; double, lasting, high centered flower; coppery yellow and red, borne singly on long stems. A famous rose.

Climbing Roses

The following list of climbers are double flowered with blooms like a bush rose, having beautiful, blight-resistant and mildew resistant foliage, and are a brilliant show when in bloom in May and June.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Flesh-pink blooms of fine form in great numbers, very fragrant. Mid-season.

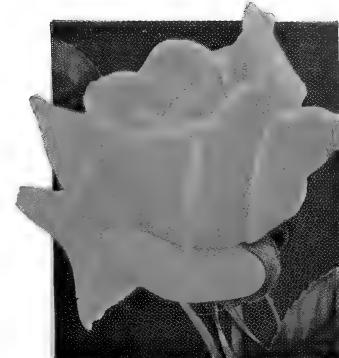
Emily Gray. A vigorous climber covered with polished foliage, and bearing large, semi-double deep golden buff flowers in clusters and singly. Fades but little and is slightly fragrant.

Gardenia. Early. Yellow buds, creamy flowers, well formed and very fragrant.

Mary Wallace. Large brilliant pink blooms tinted with shining gold. Early.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. "Spanish Beauty." Long pointed bud; very large, delicate pink flower with ruffled petals borne on long, strong stem. Heavy, dark green foliage. Blooms freely in May.

Continued on page 23



Mrs. P. S. Dupont



Talisman



Edith Nellie Perkins



Pres. Herbert Hoover



Red Radiance

Howard-Hickory Shade Trees

With straight trunks, well branched tops; and most important, good roots to make them grow.

Those Necessities for Shade and Landscape Effect. To cast shadows, enframe, furnish background, screen, make great masses.

A residential section without street trees is indeed a sad aspect. Why not see to it that your town has them on all possible streets?

A building lot or sub-division without trees is hard to sell. Invest in trees and sell at a profit.

We move big trees. Ask us about it. We can furnish trees up to 35 ft. tall and 10 inches in caliper (cal.), which is the diameter of the trunk six inches above the ground. Why wait years for small trees to grow and produce the shade so badly needed now? We can save you many years, at a small cost per annum.

Ash, White (*Fraxinus americana*). Handsome tree with good foliage of compound leaves, growing rapidly and attaining over 100 ft.

Ash, Green (*F. lanceolata*). Similar to above growing to 60 ft.

Birch, River (*Betula nigra*). A moisture loving graceful tree with picturesque bark of silvery-gray and reddish-brown.

Cypress, Bald (*Taxodium disticum*). A most unusual tree with its light brown bark and narrow pale green leaves. The foliage appears feathery and the tree grows into a narrow pyramid, both of which characteristics give it a very distinctive appearance. Thrives in swamps or upland.

Elm, American (*Ulmus americana*). Vase-shaped with its high arched limbs. The tree that is typically American

Elm, Chinese (*Ulmus pumila*) "Siberian Elm." Called "Greased Lightning" on account of its rapid growth, said to be the fastest on earth. Rather crooked growth when young. Illustrated.



Pin Oak

Gum, Sweet (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). A beautiful pyramidal tree of symmetrical growth. Star shaped leaves are a gorgeous crimson in the fall.

Locust, Honey (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). Very large tree; thorny branches. Long black seed-pods, 6-8 inches, filled with sweet rich juice. Edible.

Magnolia. See Flowering Trees.

Maple, Norway (*Acer platanoides*). Of wide-spreading habit, the Norway makes a round-headed tree, very dense, thus affording maximum shade for any given size. The leaves are very large, rich dark green, yellow in the fall.

Maple, Red or Swamp (*A. rubrum*). A fine tree growing large. Showy scarlet flowers very early in spring followed by red seed. Bright orange or scarlet fall color.

Maple, Sugar (*A. saccharum*). Tall growing with ascending branches. Gorgeous fall coloring of red and orange foliage. Fairly rapid grower. Probably no finer shade tree. Illustrated.

Oak, Chestnut (*Quercus prinus*). One of the densest of the Oaks, therefore affording the greatest shade. Leaves very closely resemble those of the Chestnut, hence the name. Tree forms a broad pyramid.

Oak, Pin (*Quercus palustris*). Very graceful tree with pointed top and somewhat drooping branches, making a pyramidal form. Foliage similar to Scarlet or Spanish Oak. The fastest growing oak and very popular. Illustrated.

Oak, Red (*Quercus rubra*) Very hardy and resistant to disease and pests. One of the largest of the oaks. Gorgeous red fall color.

Oak, Scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*). Large spreading branches form a round-headed symmetrical top. Leaves are large and their brilliant scarlet fall coloring make this one of the most desirable of the Oaks.

Oak, Willow-Leaved (*Quercus phellos*). Long narrow leaf, resembling the Willow leaf in shape and size. A large growing tree, though rather slow. Often called Water Oak.



Sugar Maple

Poplar, Bolleana (*Populus bolleana*). Tall columnar tree. Its slender shape and cottony white leaves and twigs make it a most emphatic tree in any landscape. The leaves resemble maple leaves in shape.

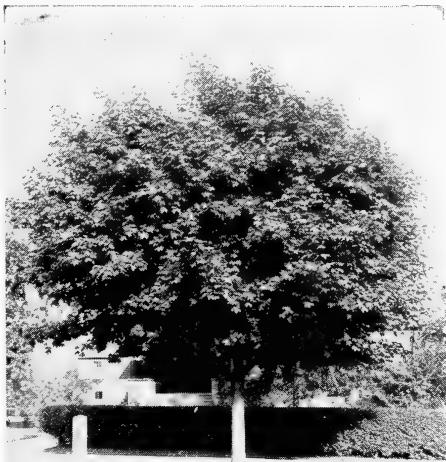
Poplar, Lombardy (*Populus nigra italicica*). Strikingly picturesque for its very tall, slender growth. Very rapid grower.

Poplar, Simen (*Populus simoni*). Of upright growth like the Lombardy; hardier. Foliage greyish-green.

Poplar, Tulip (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Tall straight native tree, yellow autumn color.

Sugarberry (*Celtis mississippiensis*). Often called "Hackberry." Large tree growing 60-80 ft. high. Leaves similar to American Elm, though not so large. Orange-red, nearly round fruits add to its attractiveness.

Umbrella Tree, Texas (*Melia azedarach umbraculiformis*). The well-known umbrella tree of the South. Purplish flowers in spring and yellow berries in the fall. Dense, umbrella shaped head.



Norway Maple



Chinese Elm

Willow, Weeping (*Salix babylonica*). The common weeping willow.

Yellow-Wood (*Cladrastis lutea*). Takes its name from color of its wood; the bark is smooth. Often grows to 50 ft., although it bears a wide graceful head. Very desirable both for its large fragrant white flowers in early summer and the handsome foliage which turns bright yellow in the fall. Will thrive in almost any soil.

"I wish to express my thanks for the excellent service you have given me and for the lovely plants that you have from time to time placed around my home."

Ellerbe, N. C.

FLASH-

A NEW PECAN TOO LATE TO BE LISTED ON PROPER PAGE.

BRAKE. (A patented variety). Thinnest shell known. Nuts are of good size full of delicious meat that compares favorably with that of Schley. Tree is as vigorous and as productive as Stuart. A wonderful new pecan.

ROSES—CLIMBING—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

Paul's Scarlet. Intense scarlet well formed flowers in clusters. One of the best. Early.
Primrose. Pure yellow, fading to primrose as it opens. Large double flowers borne in clusters of 4 to 5. Plant is vigorous and the foliage is excellent.

Silver Moon. Long, creamy buds, nearly single; large, very showy flowers. Midseason.

Scorcher. Early; brilliant scarlet crimson. Semi-double flowers four inches across.

Everblooming Climbers

Climbing Gruss An Teplitz. Double velvet crimson blooms in clusters. Very fragrant.

Climbing Talisman. Climbing sport of Talisman. A profusion of variegated orange and red blooms on long strong stems. Even better than its parent. One of the best monthly climbers.

Climbing Red Radiance. Climbing sport of Red Radiance. Blooms are like the bush variety.

Climbing Radiance. Climbing sport of Pink Radiance with flowers like it.

Marechal Neil. Creamy yellow very double blooms. Needs winter protection in this climate. The old-time Southern Rose.

In addition to Roses listed herein we can supply all patented varieties and the entire lines of Jackson and Perkins, Conard-Pyle, Dreer, and other noted rose specialists on special order at their established prices.

(For Shrub and Polyantha Roses see page 17.)



White Killarney

HOWARD-HICKORY FAMOUS FRUIT TREES

Only No. 1 stock offered. The first cost of a tree is always the least. It pays to get the best rather than spend money and time on a cull for years and have it amount to nothing, or turn out to be untrue to name.

For twenty years Howard-Hickory Fruit Trees have been of Top Quality. This involves proper propagation, cultivation, digging, grading, and packing.

Ask for Special Delivered Quotations on Large Quantities.

Peaches

Howard-Hickory peach trees are grown by men who have been growing good ones here in Catawba County, N. C., one of the pioneer nursery centers of the South, since they were boys, thirty years ago, and they know how to produce the best and do so.

Do not confuse year old trees on two year roots with the "June bud" whose root is only a year old, and whose top only a few months. Gain time and save expense of a year's cultivation by using our "dormant budded" large size trees. We dig with a machine that gets plenty of roots, and after proper handling practically no loss results from transplanting. They are true to name. We cannot recall when we have had a complaint of untruthfulness.

They are free of nematode trouble, and certified by State inspection.

Howard-Hickory grows the best of the old and the best of the new improved varieties.

Listed in Order of Ripening.

Mayflower. Earliest to ripen. Latest bloomer; seldom killed by frost. Red juicy, white flesh, semi-cling.

Early Rose. Bright red skin, medium large, sweet, delicious white flesh. Hardy, good commercial variety. Cling.



Red Elberta

Golden Jubilee. The new early peach which is creating a sensation. A cross between Greensboro and Elberta, it is said to have inherited the good qualities of each. Good size and color, yellowish freestone, firm, good shipper with great commercial possibilities. Illustrated on back cover; don't they look good?

Carmen. Early June bearer of large red fruit. Creamy white flesh of good quality. Semi-cling.

Hale Haven. One of the most promising new varieties, ripening after Golden Jubilee. Always a freestone, has highly colored skin. Fruit large, globular, resembling the J. H. Hale.

Hiley. The early Belle. Resembles the Belle in appearance and quality but is smaller and redder. Heavy bearer, valuable for shipping.

Slaphey. A yellow freestone peach of very good quality, ripening about the same time as Hiley. It is especially suitable for nearby markets where quality and appearance count and also good for home use.

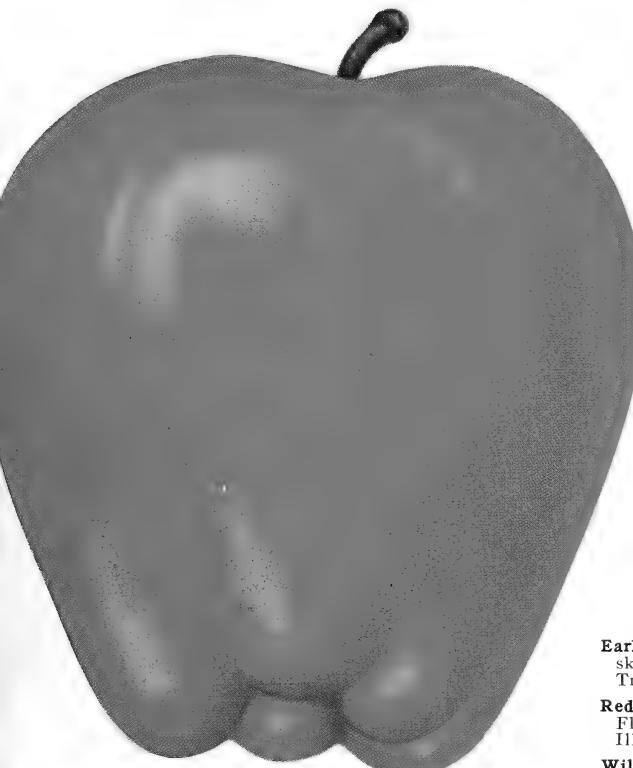
Champion. Large, round, creamy white with red cheek. Flesh white, firm, sweet. Freestone.

Belle of Georgia. Medium to large; white with red cheek. Flesh white, tender, juicy. A heavy bearer. Freestone. The standard white peach. Illustrated at left.

Killian Cling. Red skin, flesh yellow tinged with red; fruit as large as Elberta. Excellent flavor. One of the best new varieties for all purposes.



Belle of Georgia



Yellow Delicious

Red Elberta. A highly colored strain of the regular Elberta, the standard yellow freestone peach, The Old Reliable for home and market.

Gage Elberta. A Disease Resistant strain of the famous Elberta Peach, being almost entirely immune to bacteriosis. The tree is very spreading in growth habits. Gage Elberta blooms from two to four days after Elberta and apparently has very strong blossoms setting a crop of fruit under unfavorable conditions. It ripens two or three days later than Elberta. A very good variety for almost any purpose.

Chinese Cling. Large, globular, creamy. Flesh tender, white, juicy. Delicious flavor.

Greenville Cling. Deep golden yellow skin, red cheek, flesh yellow, firm. Very fine.

Augbert. The "August Elberta." Resembles Elberta in most characteristics, but ripens a little later.

Late Elberta. Practically the same peach as "Elberta" differing only in that it ripens some days later.

J. H. Hale. Large heavy bearing freestone peach. Attractive color and form. Good shipper.

Indian Cling. "Red Indian." Dark with streaked red flesh. A good old variety.

Late Crawford. A beautiful large, yellow freestone peach with red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and a good bearer and shipper.

September Belle. A late peach closely resembling Belle of Georgia, providing this superb sort late in the season.

Heath Cling. Extra large fine white peach, firm flesh and juicy. An old favorite for canning and pick'ing. Excellent keeper.

Krummel's Late October. Fine flavored yellow freestone. Good shipper. An excellent late peach.

Stinson October. Large, creamy white with red blush. Flesh white, adhering closely to stone, veined with red. Quality good. Very late. Keeps well.

Apple Trees with a Heritage

Direct line descendants of parent trees valuable to their owners, some of whom are leading commercial orchardists of North Carolina.

Propagated by the OLD HICKORY METHODS of CLEFT and BUD GRAFTING which are unexcelled. Crown Gall and other root diseases are reduced to a minimum.

Understocks are entirely Number 1 and special branched whole root grades. Scions and Buds are disease free, specially selected, and true to name.

Howard-Hickory Apple Trees are grown right from start to finish. No expense is spared in keeping the trees well cultivated, fertilized, and pruned. They are State certified free from injurious insects or diseases. The result is trees that can be depended on to respond to the treatment the orchardist gives them and produce good yields of the varieties they are labeled. Naturally one would not expect such trees to be priced as cheap as those grown from inferior stocks in a careless, haphazard, and cheap way.

The Best Tree Is Always the Best Investment.

The Finest Old Favorites.

The Finest New Improved Varieties.

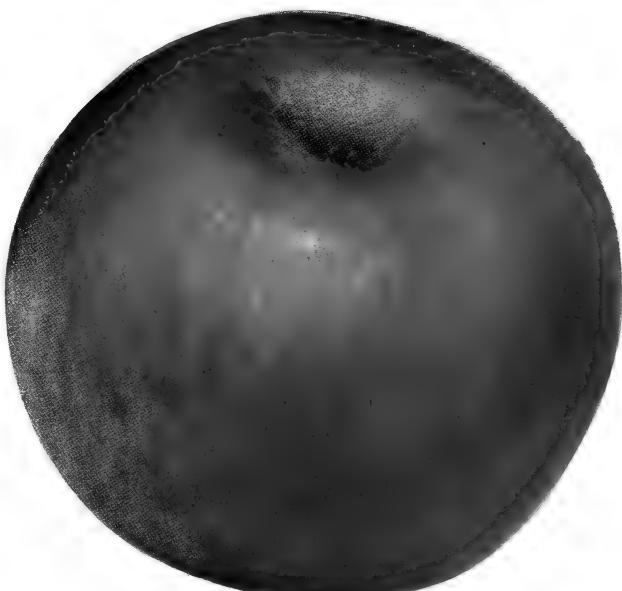
EARLY SUMMER

Early Harvest. Medium size, roundish, smooth pale yellow skin. Flesh white, rich, tender, juicy. Fine for cooking. Tree large and productive.

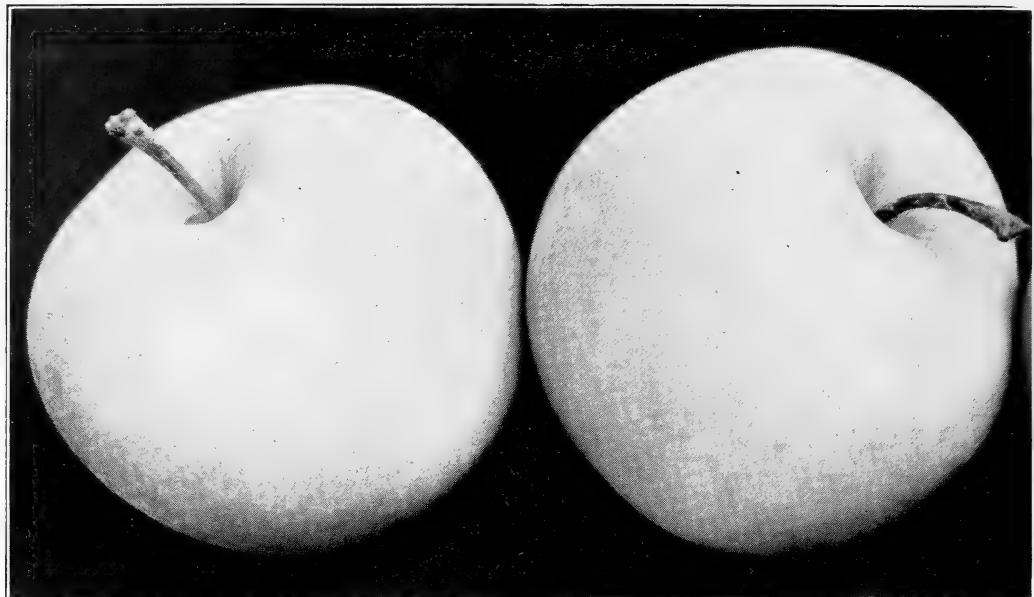
Red June. Medium size, oblong, conical, solid dark red. Flesh tender and mild. Ripening period of about six weeks. Illustrated on page 26.

William's Early Red. Among the earliest to ripen and the largest of all early apples, a better name for it is "Big Red Apple." Flesh is white, juicy and slightly tart, tender and crisp. A very good one like Transparent, bears heavily on young trees.

Yellow Transparent. Medium size, clear waxy white, becoming pale yellow when ripe. Flesh white, tender, of excellent flavor. Tree small, but hardy and very productive. The Best Early Apple in our opinion.



Black Stayman



Hollow Log

MIDSUMMER

Hollow Log. Very large, beautiful round yellow fruit with fine white flesh, excellent for cooking, canning, or eating when ripe. Tree is very productive, ripens over a period of about four weeks in July and August. Orchardists in this section say it is by far the finest summer apple, commanding a price double that of any other sort. Originated in Rutherford County, N. C. Illustrated above.

Horse. Large, yellow old fashioned home variety with yellow flesh. Tree vigorous and productive. Good for cooking.

EARLY FALL

Magnum Bonum. Small uniform roundish fruit, beautiful red speckled with russet dots. Flesh tender, rich, mild, and of the finest quality. Tree vigorous, and a very heavy bearer. Good keeper, well known and well liked.

Grimes Golden. Medium roundish bright golden yellow fruit. Flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and spicy. Superb for eating from the tree. Grimes should be planted in the orchard as a pollinator for others, as there is none better for this, and it will increase yields.

Yellow Delicious. The sensational golden yellow "Delicious" apple. Marvelous appearance and wonderful distinctive flavor. Sells on sight, and the purchasers come back for more. Good when ready to pick in late August, and a good keeper. Tree flourishes in a wide variety of soils and climates, is a very heavy bearer even when quite young, and its only fault is that the loads of fruit are often too heavy for the branches to support well. Illustrated on page 25.

WINTER

Delicious, Double Red. Good size conical shape, beautiful dark red shading to yellow at apex. Flesh fine grained, tender, and juicy. Heavy bearer of the famous truly luscious fruit. Good keeper. An improvement on the "Delicious" apple. Illustrated on back cover.

Golden Russet (Rusty-Coat or Keener Seedling). Fair size fruit with thick tender skin or greenish golden russet color with patches and flecks of russet. Suffers little from pests. Tree large and productive. Excellent for cooking, evaporating, cider, and keeping.

Limbertwig, Red (James River). Medium size, deep red, late keeping apple which is a very important commercial variety in the mountainous apple section of N. C. Vigorous and productive.

Limbertwig, Royal. This variety of Limbertwig is recommended as better than the Red for the lower altitudes, and Eastern section.

Rome Beauty. Large fruit, handsomely mottled dark red. Flesh yellowish, tender juicy. Rome Beauty is famous for its heavy yield of fine quality apples, even when young. One of the best varieties for N. C.

Stayman, Black (Improved Stayman Winesap). Large size, beautiful red apple of the very finest flavor and quality, probably the most popular apple grown. Very productive and adapted to a wide range of soils and climate. Good to keep and good to eat when ripe. This is an improved variety with much more color than the regular Stayman, being such a deep red that it is called black. Illustrated on page 25.

Mammoth Blacktwig. Large dark red apple of excellent quality. Flesh firm, crisp. Good keeper.

Winesap, Improved Red. An improved variety of the old-fashioned Winesap, being much more beautiful and larger fruit. Authorities say that Winesap is the very best variety of apple for planting throughout the State of North Carolina.



Red June

Wolf River. A huge apple, handsome with yellow skin mottled and striped with red and carmine. Long keeper, good for cooking.

Crabapple

Transcendent. Yellow, red striped. Excellent for preserving and good to eat, said to be the best of all varieties.

Grapes

Moore's Early. Bunches medium, berries large black with blue bloom. Quality medium. Ripens about ten days before Concord.

Lutie. Bunches medium, berries brownish red; sweet and good. Does especially well in the South. Useful for home and nearby market. Vine vigorous, hardy and productive.

Catawba. The standard red grape, vigorous, and productive but susceptible to fungi. One of the best wine grapes.

Niagara. Bunches very large, compact and handsome; berries greenish white; quality excellent. Very vigorous and productive. The best white for home or market. Illustrated at right.

Concord. The standard for American black Grapes, both in vine and in fruit. Grown successfully over a wide range. Vine vigorous, hardy and heavy bearing. Best flavor of any black grapes. Illustrated on back cover.

NEW VARIETIES

Caco. Very large fruit, wine-red over amber, exceptionally early bearing. Said to be the disease free grape.

Portland. A recently introduced white variety from New York, said to be the very earliest grape.

Sheridan. A rival to Concord, extending the season a week longer, larger bunches, sweeter flavor, tougher skin, keeps longer and ships better.

Muscadine Grapes

Scuppernong. Southern type of Grape, resistant to black rot; needs no spray. Bunches small, irregular. Berries large, bronzy yellow and dotted and splashed with russet. Flesh firm, juicy and of excellent flavor. An ideal home fruit for the South.

James. One of the largest fruited of the Muscadines. Bunches large and Grapes retentive to the stem. Berries large, purplish black and of excellent flavor. Late.

Persimmon

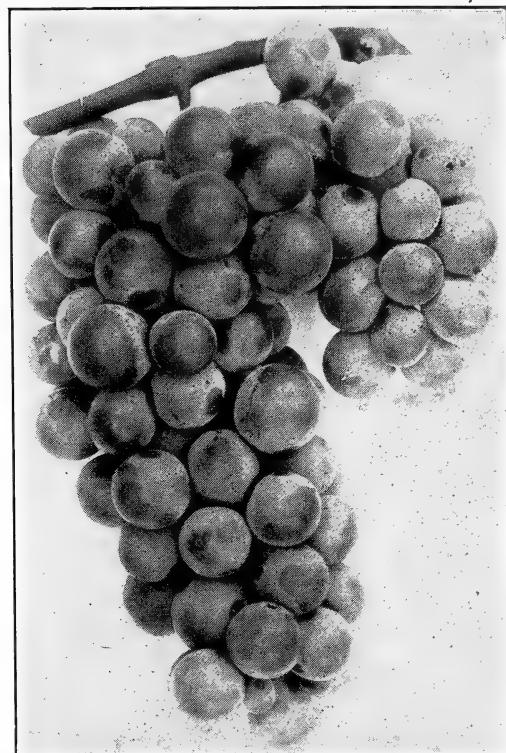
Japanese Persimmon (Tane-Nashi). Large, golden yellow flesh, a delight to the palate when eaten from the tree or cooked in Persimmon Pudding. The tree is highly ornamental, resembling a cross between a pecan and a pear. When loaded with the orange colored fruits it is a magnificent sight.

Figs

Brown Turkey. Medium to large, yellowish brown; pulp tender, rich and of the finest quality.



Celeste Figs



Niagara

Brunswick. Large, pear-shaped; dark brown; flesh thick, soft, very good. Late.

Celeste. Small to medium; violet color; flesh light to rose at center; juicy, sweet, excellent. Hardy. One of the best. June, July.

We Offer You First Quality Trees—Free from disease, grown right, and guaranteed to be true to name. You are sure to be pleased.

Pecans

Schley. Nut longish, pointed; very thin shelled, bursting with meat. Kernel rich, oily and sweet and of the highest quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, slightly spreading. The aristocrat of Pecans.

Stuart. Nut large, full meated; shell rather thick. Tree an upright grower. The most reliable bearer of all the standard varieties of Pecans. Best variety for northern planting.



N. C. Association of Nurserymen.



Mastodon

Strawberries

EARLY VARIETIES

Blakemore. A new very early berry. Solid, productive, good shipper.

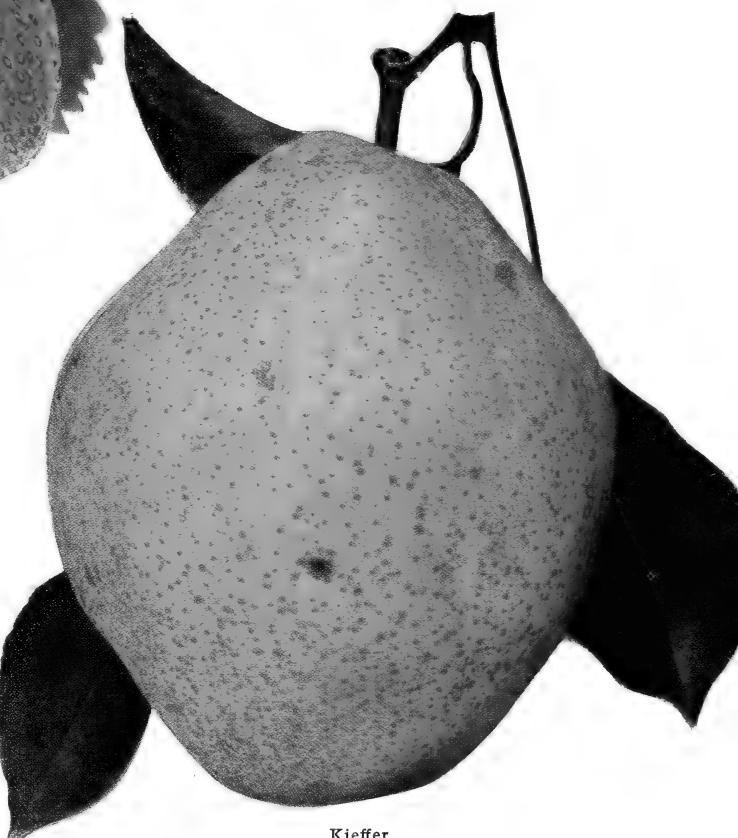
Dorsett. Another new very early variety, said to be the best for yield and profits. Bright red color, extra good quality.

Premier. A sure cropper under varied conditions. The standard early berry.

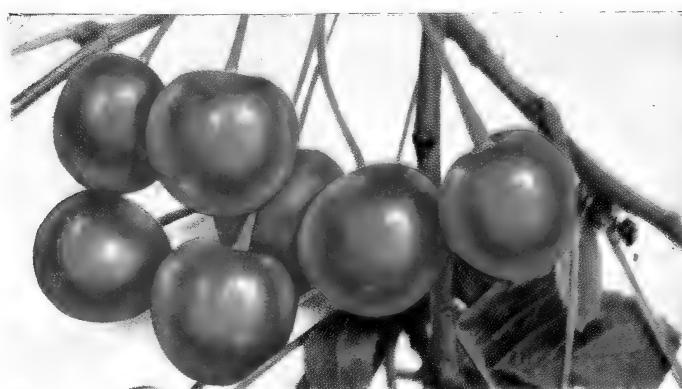
Missionary. Medium size dark red berry, good on light soils.

Klondike. A popular old variety for market and preserving. Medium size.

Fairfax. A most delicious new variety, very large, very beautiful, and said to be easy to grow. Firm, good shipper.



Kieffer



Montmorency

Pears

Bartlett. Medium size tree, tall and erect. Very fruitful, bearing full crops year after year unless hindered by frosts or freezes. Fruit large, long—a good keeper and shipper.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance, and quality, but matures earlier. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Kieffer. Large size, handsome appearance, and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities. October and November. Illustrated above.

Le Conte. Large with smooth yellow skin. Valuable for canning and preserving. Tree very vigorous and productive.

Seckel. Small; skin yellowish brown with brownish red cheek; flesh fine grained, sweet, richest and highest flavor. September and October.

MIDSEASON

Big Joe. Very large, productive, fine quality. Brings a good price.

LATE VARIETIES

Aroma. Attractive light colored berries. Vigorous, good shipper.

Gandy. A fancy late shipping berry; large, solid, handsome, moderately productive. Needs moist conditions.

EVERBEARING VARIETIES

Gem. One of the very best Everbearers. Plant not so large as others, but very productive. The best Everbearer for Southern marketing. Somewhat tart in quality.

Mastodon. Large attractive berries of good quality. The most popular Everbearer.

Apricots

Early Golden. Fine yellow apricot, considered one of the best varieties.

Killian. A new variety of Apricot, originating in Catawba County, N. C. Tree very vigorous, bearing full crops which rarely fail to set and mature. Should be included in every orchard.

Walnut

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*). Common Black Walnut.

Small Fruits

RASPBERRIES

Latham Red. Fine quality for home or market. Beautiful and large. Very productive.

St. Regis. Very fine red berry, producing heavy crop in spring and continuing all summer and fall on the new growth.

Cumberland. Blackcap of large size, productiveness, and unexcelled quality.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. Large size beautiful black berries, bearing early and bountifully its delicious fruit.

Youngberry. Delicious, large fruit, a cross between Loganberry and Dewberry, tasting like a raspberry. Vigorous, disease resistant.

Cherries

Governor Wood. Early, large, roundish, heart-shaped. Light yellow shaded with red. Flesh tender, juicy, sweet rich delicious flavor. Tree large, vigorous grower. Very productive.

Black Tartarian. Very large, heart-shaped deep purplish black. Flesh tender, juicy, mild and sweet. Tree vigorous, upright, and very productive.

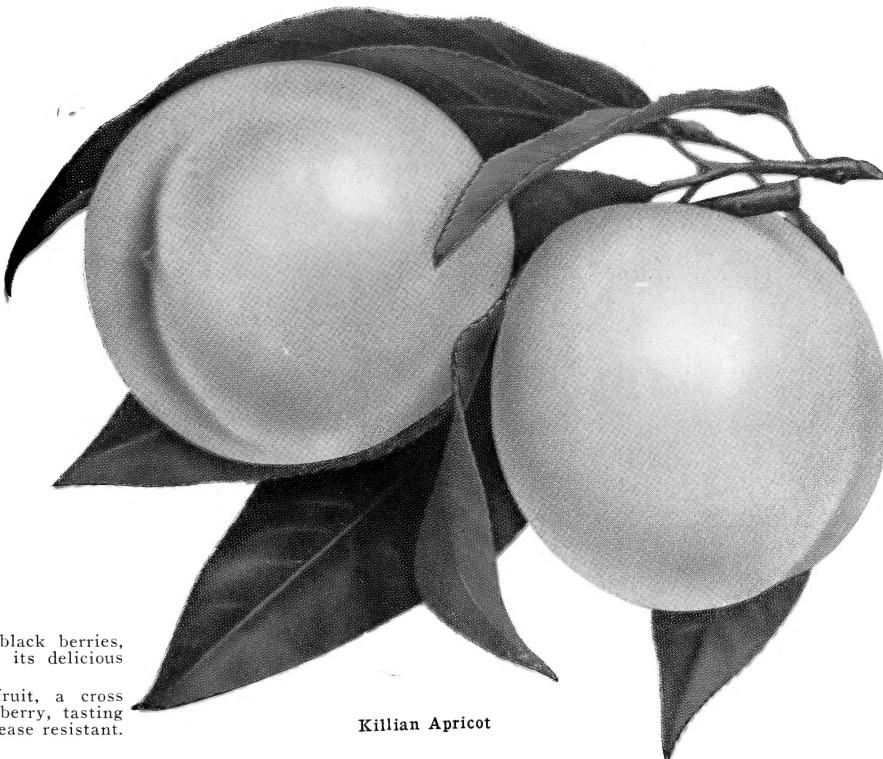
Napoleon (Royal Anne). Large "wax" cherry, pale yellow with red cheek. Fine sweet flavor and good bearer. Delicious for canning, dessert. Reaches its perfection on the Pacific Coast, but may be grown with success in the East where other sweet varieties thrive.

Early Richmond. Early, of medium size, roundish, light red and very sour. Fruit growing in pairs. Tree hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive.

Montmorency. Large, round, bright red, sour. Tree hardy and a great bearer. Fruit early. A good market variety. Illustrated on page 28.



Abundance Plum



Killian Apricot

Plums

Red June. Early. Ripens with early peaches. Fruit heart-shaped; medium to large; bright red; very handsome. Flesh yellow, firm, meaty and fine flavored. Semi-cling. Tree vigorous, spreading, enormous bearer. A fine desser and canning variety.

Abundance. Early. Medium to large; round oblong; greenish amber in color, turning to bright red. Flesh rich yellow, very juicy and sweet; cling. Tree very upright, an early and heavy bearer. Illustrated below.

Satsuma. Midseason. Large; round oblong. Skin dark red, speckled with greenish dots. Flesh very firm, blood-red, of good flavor. Clingstone. Excellent for canning. A long keeper.

Damson. Dark blue plum used for preserving.

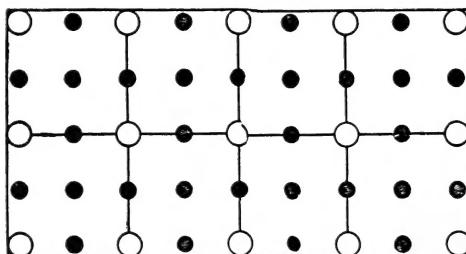
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Fruit Planting Suggestions

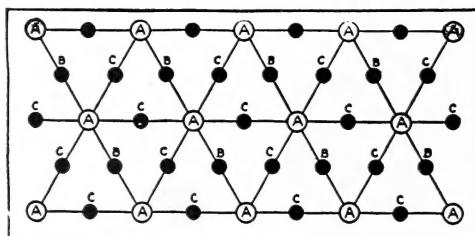
Long-lived trees, such as Apple and Nut trees, planted at proper distances, use more land than is justified in their first years. We therefore recommend the planting of such trees at their proper distances, filling in with less permanent trees which bear sooner. This plan has two advantages; more intensive use of the land devoted to orchard, and earlier income from the quicker-bearing trees. Apples for permanent trees, with Peaches for fillers, have long been used. Better, however, is to use young bearing apples, such as the Yellow Delicious.

Using the diagram below and referring to the two tables of distances recommended, you can readily calculate the required number of trees of different sorts to use your orchard land to best advantage.



SQUARE PLANTING

(Circles represent permanent trees; dots represent fillers.)



TRIANGULAR PLANTING

(Circles represent permanent trees; dots represent fillers.)

SPRAY PROGRAMS

No trees are exempt from attack by diseases and insects. The orchards that are most profitable are those that are well cultivated and sprayed regularly. For Spray Programs best suited to your particular section, we suggest that you write the Extension Division of your Agricultural College. The men there will be glad to send you a complete spray calendar and to answer any particular question you may have about diseases and insects.

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Plant feet apart as follows:

Apples	30 to 40
Apricots	16 to 18
Cherries, Sour	15 to 18
Cherries, Sweet	18 to 20
Dewberries	3 to 5 (3 ft. apart in 5 ft. rows.)
Figs	12 to 18
Grapes	8 to 10 (8 to 10 ft. apart in 10 ft. rows.)
Grapes, Scuppernong	30 to 40
Nut Trees:	
Butternut	40 to 60
Pecan	40 to 60
Walnut	40 to 60
Peaches	16 to 20
Pears	18 to 20
Persimmon	20 to 30
Plums	16 to 20
Raspberries	3 to 5
Strawberries	1½ (Rows 3-4 ft. apart.)

Distances to plant vary with soil conditions; the better the soil, the greater the distance.

Number of trees and plants required per acre:

Distance Apart—Ft.	Square Plan.	Triangular Plan.
50	17	18
40	27	30
35	35	40
30	48	55
25	70	80
20	108	125
15	193	225
12	302	350
10	435	505
5	1740	2010
	43,560	50,300

Complete planting instructions are sent with each order.

Bulbs for Fall Planting

TULIPS

We offer bulbs imported direct from Holland where the finest are grown. The varieties give a wide color range in Breeder, Cottage, and Giant Darwins. Red, purple, yellow, "black," pink, white, and varitonated—a beautiful display of color loveliness. We also offer several of the better novelty tulips, double and fringed varieties.

Tulips are most effective when only one variety is used in a bed, but may also be mixed. The Cottage tulips bloom ahead of the Darwins and Breeders. First size imported bulbs produce the extra large blooms you want. Do not confuse them with second size sold in stores at cheaper prices.

Cottage

Mrs. Moon. Bright yellow, pointed petals.

Inglescombe Yellow. Deep yellow, round petals; large.

Carrara. Large; most beautiful white.

Darwin

City of Haarlem. Very large, brilliant vermillion scarlet, satiny sheen.

Clara Butt. The most popular light pink.

La Tulip Noire. So deep purple, as to be almost black.

Pride of Haarlem. Bright red; very large.

Princess Elizabeth. Deep rose; large round buds. Very showy.

Wm. Pitt. The favorite deep red. Large petals making a very large bud.

Breeders

Bronze Queen. Shiny copper color, fair-sized bud.

Parrot

Fantasy. Warm pink, fantastically shaped; petals notched, horned, fringed, and scalloped. Back of petals apple green.

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS

Galanthus (Snowdrop). Small white flowers resembling the namesake.

Crocus. A glorious array of color very close to the ground.

Muscari (Grape Hyacinth). Spikes of deep blue two to three inches long.

Scatter these early bulbs in the lawn, under shrubbery, in flower beds, almost any place where you should like to see some blooms when the snow of winter melts away.

LARGE TRUMPET DAFFODILS

Emperor. One of the finest and largest. Rich yellow trumpet. Soft yellow perianth.

Empress. Two toned, light perianth, yellow trumpet.

King Alfred. Finest golden yellow daffodil.

Robert Sydenham. Largest, brilliant yellow, fluted petals.

MEDIUM TRUMPET DAFFODILS

Sir Watkin. Sulphur petals, deep yellow cup.

Lucifer. Sulphur white perianth, yellow cup with deep orange edge.

Autocrat. Light yellow perianth; yellow cup.

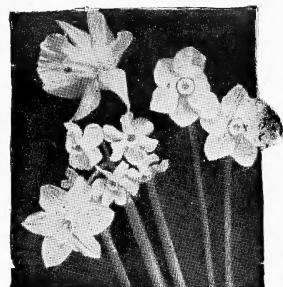
Howard-Hickory Daffodils are all large size round or "double nose" bulbs.

POET'S NARCISSUS

Ornatus. Pure white, scarlet edged cup.

Pheasant's Eye. White perianth with scarlet cup.

Flowering shrubs make an unusual and colorful hedge. They need very little clipping.



Assorted Daffodils

LARGE FLOWERED HYACINTHS

Fine Bedding Size for Outdoor Planting

Sir Wm. Mansfield. Purplish violet.

L'Innocence. Pure white, the leading variety.

Grand Monarque. Light blue, very early.

City of Haarlem. One of the best golden yellows.

Gertrude. Deep rosy red.

Hyacinths are easily grown and make vivid color and fragrance in the landscape or vase.

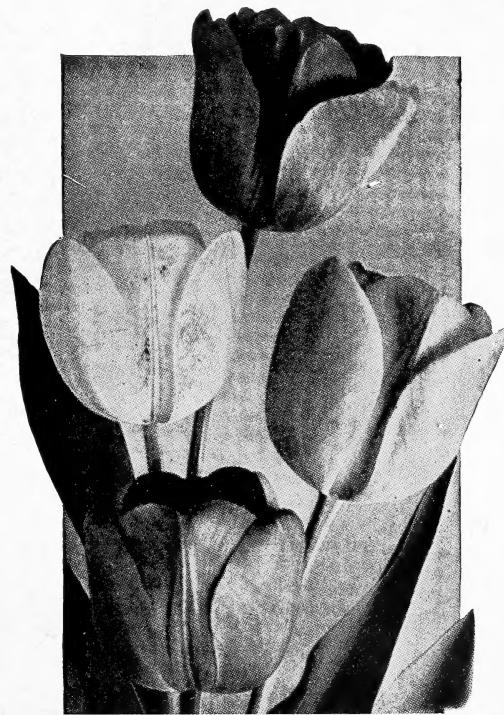
LILIES

For Landscape Planting

Large Bulbs

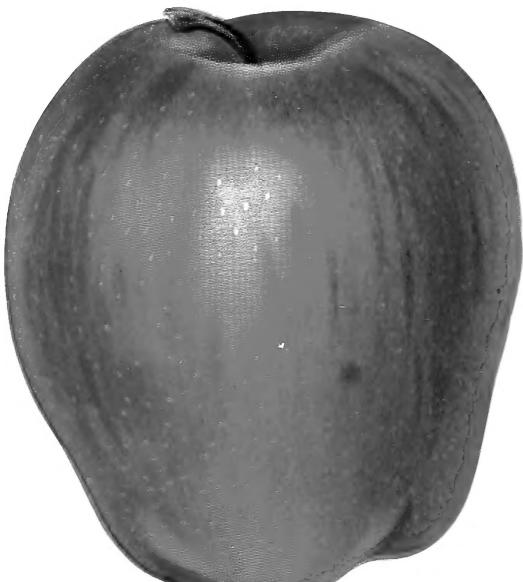
Regal. This Royal Lily is one of the most beautiful and easiest grown of all lilies. Plenty of gorgeous blooms on stems 3 to 5 feet tall. Fragrant, June bloomer.

Madonna (Candidum). The symbol of nobility. Pure waxy white sweetly scented flowers, 10 to 20 of them standing 2 to 5 ft. tall. Can be planted 6 inches apart in sun or partial shade and thrive for years. Blooms in May. Plant early in the fall.

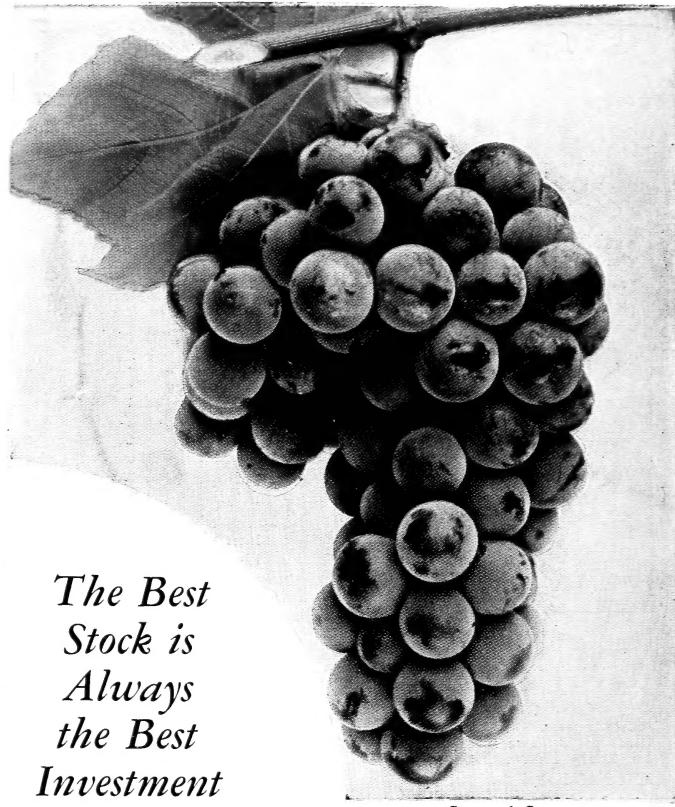


Wm. Pitt
Inglescombe Yellow—Clara Butt
Pride of Haarlem

Plant
HOWARD-HICKORY
FAIRMAUS FRUIT
TREES
ALWAYS
TOP QUALITY



Double Red Delicious



*The Best
Stock is
Always
the Best
Investment*

Concord Grape

HOWARD-HICKORY CO.
HICKORY, N. C.



Golden Jubilee! Don't they look good?